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The Bombay Chronicle

Founder: Pherozeshah Mehta Editor: Syed Abdullah Brelvi

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VOL. XXVII NO. 114 BOMBAY: MONDAY, MAY 15, 1939 PRICE: ONE ANNA.

Duce Scoffs At Democracies

Versailles System Has Crumpled

"My Will Is Inflexible: Out To Cut Knots Of European Politics"

"War Is To Be Preferred To Long Period Of Uncertainty"

TURIN, May 14.

TWENTY THOUSAND CHILDREN WERE IN THE MAIN SQUARE AMONG THE CROWDS THAT CHEERED SIGNOR MUSSOLINI WHEN HE ARRIVED FOR HIS SPEECH TO INAUGURATE THE ECONOMIC SELF-SUFFICIENCY EXHIBITION. IT IS NOTEWORTHY THAT THE DUCE IN THE COURSE OF HIS SPEECH MADE NO REFERENCE TO DANZIG, POLAND OR THE ANGLO-TURKISH TREATY, NOR MADE CLAIMS AGAINST FRANCE.

IS IT PEACE OR WAR?

"Millions are asking: 'are we going towards peace or war?'—That is the grave question", declared Signor Mussolini.

He added: "I reply by declaring that after an objective examination of the situation there are not at present in Europe any questions of such amplitude and acuteness as to justify a war which would logically develop into an universal war. There exist knots in European politics, but to cut these knots it is perhaps not necessary to have a recourse to the sword. Nevertheless these knots must be cut once for all, because sometimes hard reality becomes preferable to long uncertainty.

UNBREAKABLE COMMUNION.

This is not only the belief of Italy but also of Germany, and, therefore, throughout the Axis. The Axis after having been a parallel movement of two regimes and two revolutions is about to become, through the Pact of Milan and the military alliance which will be signed before the end of the month in Berlin, an unbreakable communion of two States and Peoples.

Those who are looking through field glasses to try to discover a break or a bend in the Axis will now feel humiliated. Let no one cultivate any ridiculous illusions because the doctrine of Fascism is clear, and my will is inflexible. We will march with Germany to give Europe peace with justice."

DUCE INDULGES IN IRONY.

Speaking ironically Signor Mussolini exclaimed: "We do not simply desire peace because our internal situation is catastrophic. We do not desire peace either because of the cynical fear of war. We ask ourselves, does there exist among the great Democracies a sincere desire for peace such as exists in the Totalitarian States? Judging from their acts it is permissible to doubt it. During the recent times the map of the three Continents has been modified, but Japan, Germany and Italy have not abstracted a square metre of territory or a single inhabitant from the sovereignty of the great Democracies. The system of a pistol pointed against Germany and Italy built up at Versailles has crumpled irreparably, and an effort is being made to substitute guarantees more or less asked for and more or less multilateral.

"NO SINCERE DESIRE FOR PEACE."

That the great Democracies are not sincerely devoted to the cause of peace is shown incontestably by the fact that they have already started a White War in the economic field. They delude themselves with the idea of weakening us. Wars were not won only with gold. More important still than gold is Will, and even more important, Courage. The formidable 'Bloc' ranging from the Baltic to the Indian Ocean will not let itself be overpowered. After the system of pistols the system of guarantees will collapse too. The reason why we are arming is to safeguard our peace and resist any aggression with which we might be threatened. Comrades, whatever happens, I declare with absolute certainty that all our goals will be reached".—Reuter.

ANGLO-TURKISH AGREEMENT

Press Welcomes It

ANKARA, May 14.

All Turkish newspapers have long editorials exalting the value of the Anglo-Turkish Agreement, hailing it as the most important political event for some time. They emphasise the wisdom of Government abandoning neutrality, and adhering to the democratic front owing to Britain's sincere aims for peace.

"The Jumhuriyet" says that Turkey intended to remain neutral and work with other States for the security of the world. But rightly thinking the treatment inflicted on her Balkan neighbours by the Dictatorships imperilled that security Turkey had to adopt, measures which the circumstances demanded. "The Turkish people are the most faithful of friends when on an equal footing, but they will never yield to domination". The Pact will considerably strengthen the confidence of the Balkans which has been seriously shaken. —Reuter.

LONDON, May 14.

Reuter learns that the impression made by Signor Mussolini's speech in diplomatic circles is not unfavourable. It is felt that the Duce was pacific and moderate, and the general atmosphere has not been influenced prejudicially. —Reuter.

HOW BERLIN RECEIVES DUCE'S BLUSTER

BERLIN, May 14.

Signor Mussolini's speech is enthusiastically welcomed in German political circles as a direct answer to Mr. Chamberlain particularly on the Danzig question. A political commentator declared that certain questions must be solved and that the sword was not necessary to solve them, but it was up to the Democracies to prove their oft-repeated declarations that the 'status quo' can be altered by negotiations. He added: "only the madness of others who try to prevent the democratic rights of self-determination of the people of Danzig to do what they want, can cause a conflagration. In the future the Axis wants to be convinced of Britain's peaceful intentions by deeds and not by words which are no longer sufficient.—Reuter.

SOVIET'S ANXIETY

For An Immediate Firm Franco-British Russian Military Pact

LONDON, May 14

The "Observer's" diplomatic correspondent writes that there are indications that the Soviet Government would send to London its observations on the latest British suggestions without waiting for the Geneva meetings between Lord Halifax, M. Bonnet and M. Potemkin next week.

The Russian answer is expected to reach London early this week.

The central motive of Moscow's technique, it is understood, will be the continuing anxiety over the dangers of delay. In view of the anxiety to reach an agreement with the British Government as soon as possible, it is understood, the Russian Government will express readiness to accept modifications in form or words, but will reiterate its insistence upon what it regards as an essential substance of a firm Franco-British Russian military commitment openly designed to operate against Germany in the event of any further aggression. —Reuter.

POLISH NEWSPAPERS CONFISCATED WHOLESALE

DANZIG, May 13.

Wholesale confiscation of Polish newspapers arriving here again occurred to-day, including the Official "Gazeta Polska".

Reports published abroad alleging that a Polish Communique has been issued warning Germany that any attempt of a 'coup de'tat' in Danzig would meet with Polish Military resistance, are officially denied here.

No Communique regarding Danzig has been issued in the last few days.—Reuter.

23 BULGARS KILLED

Rumanians Allege Raid And Invasion Across The Frontier

LONDON, May 13.

Great indignation has been aroused in Bulgaria owing to a frontier clash in Southern Dobrudja in which Rumanian gendarmes are reported to have killed 23 Bulgars of a band of 25. The Rumanian version says that the Bulgars raided across the frontier, attacked Rumanian farms and were arrested by the Gendarmes. When passing through wood, shots were heard and the Gendarmes thought that they were being attacked.

A fight arose in which 23 Bulgars were killed. The Rumanian legation in Sofia is heavily guarded to prevent demonstrations.—Reuter's Special.

GANDHIJI-PAREKH TALKS

RAJKOT, May 14.

The inconclusive talks with Mr. Kalidas Parekh yesterday were resumed this afternoon with 21 loyalists and thirty others.

It is understood that certain points of difference have been raised and discussed threadbare. The question as to why Durbar Virawalla refused to hand over the control over the electric departments is also understood to have been discussed with Gandhiji.

The talks lasted for three hours. —United Press.

Belgian Davis Cup Players

BRUSSELS, May 14.

The Belgian Davis Cup players against India will be Pierre Geelhand, Andre Lacroix, Charles Naeyart and Jack Vandeneynde.

In the singles Lacroix and Naeyeert and in the doubles Geelhand and Lacroix or Vandeneynde. —Reuter.

Axis Powers To Woo Spain?

Possibilities Of New Commercial Treaty

LONDON, May 14.

The "Sunday Times" Berlin Correspondent says that one result of the Anglo-Turkish agreement has been the greater zeal behind the scenes to bring Spain into the Rome-Berlin axis

Since the end of the Civil War, German writers have vaunted the military strength and strategic importance of Spain, as if already within the Axis. Hitherto, however, Spain has had no more than a cultural treaty with Germany in addition to membership of the anti-Comintern pact.

"Observers here believe that a military alliance will follow. Meantime, it is expected that economic relations between Germany and Spain will be made closer by the conclusion of a new commercial treaty."—Reuter.

CONGRESS AND PEACE FRONT

LUCKNOW, May 13.

It is understood that Mr. Krishna Menon, who is in London, has been authorised by the Congress to represent it at the Paris Conference to support the Peace front.—United Press.

SUBHAS LEAVES FOR UNAO

CALCUTTA, May 14.

Mr. Subhas Chandra Bose left to-day for Unao (U.P.) to attend the Youth Conference that is being held there.

He is expected to return to Calcutta on the 17th May.—A.P.

Italo-German Military 'Bloc'

Provisions Of 10 Years Pact

THEIR INTERESTS 'BOUND INDISSOLUBLY'

No New Agreement Without Previous Consultations

PARIS, May 14.

The terms of the Military and Political pact between Germany and Italy are said to have been put forward by Herr Hitler.

This is reported in a Rome despatch appearing in the Sunday Edition of "Le Martine" the military section of the pact is stated to have been drafted by Herr Hitler. The period of the pact is stated to be 10 years after which it will be subjected to revision.

MILITARY ARTICLES

The correspondent gives the military articles as follows:—

Firstly, in the event of a European conflict, Rome and Berlin will immediately undertake military consultations.

Secondly, the contracting parties will agree to consider their interests indissolubly bound, meaning that in the event of a conflict, they will form a 'military bloc' immediately to unify their commands and strategic action.

Thirdly, the contracting parties will bind themselves to lay down arms only simultaneously after an agreement.

Political Section

The political section is alleged to have been based on the Rome-Berlin Axis principles but Germany is said to have added two supplementary points.

Firstly, the contracting parties agree mutually to respect each other's friendly relations with the third powers, where determined by well-defined treaties or 'ententes.'

Secondly, they will agree not to negotiate or sign any new agreement without previous consultations between Rome and Berlin.—Reuter's Special.

GERMANS UPSET

BERLIN, May 13.

The impending conclusions of Anglo-Turkish Alliance and the favourable progress of Anglo-Soviet negotiations are marring the week-end atmosphere in Germany. Special regret is shown by the press that Turkey "has fallen a victim to the British gift of persuasion".

With regard to Danzig, the "Allgemeine Zeitung" says "An understanding between Germany and Britain is only thinkable on the basis of strict division of spheres of interest. Germany's right to Danzig will be realised even against British diplomacy. A settlement of this problem can be delayed but cannot be prevented."—Reuter.

BAN ON PRO-AXIS PAPER

For Article Attacking France

BUCHAREST, May 13.

Significant examples of the trend in Rumania are as follows:—

The leading newspaper "Curentul," friendly to the Axis powers, has been banned for ten days for an article attacking France: Joseph Csao has been sentenced to a year's imprisonment on charge of insulting the State.

"It was alleged that at the time of the entry of German troops into Czechoslovakia, he went through the town of Targulmurs shouting Heil Hitler."—Reuter.

NEW AMERICAN AIR BASE

30 Million Dollars For Defence Outpost

WASHINGTON, May 13.

The Army and the Navy are prepared to spend over 30 million dollars to convert Puertorico into an airbase fortress and Defence outpost, according to authoritative reports.

It is stated that Puertorico would assume importance in the Atlantic corresponding to Hawaii in the Pacific.—Reuter.

CHARGE AGAINST DANZIG SENATE

WARSAW, May 13.

It is stated here that the windows of Polish restaurants, business and private houses in Danzig were smashed in the evening.

The Press is criticising the Danzig Senate, declaring that its attitude is provocative and that it cannot control the situation.

The "Gazeta Polska" writes: "Polish opinion sees in the attitude of the Senate a proof of the ill-will of the authorities who are trying to provoke incidents between the Poles and the Danzigers."—Reuter's Special.

GERMAN POSER TO TURKEY

BERLIN, May 14.

An inspired statement to the Foreign Press says that the Turkish Premier's statement to the effect that Turkey by an agreement with Britain is abandoning neutrality has evoked particular interest in German political circles.

The statement declares that this proves that the British guarantee is a "hostile act".

It concludes "If Turkey continues this path, she is excluding herself from the independent States by entrusting her foreign policy to England."

Field Marshal Goering has arrived.—Reuter.

Hitler To Inspect Western Fortifications

MUNICH, May 13.

Herr Hitler left here for Nuremberg to inspect the new Party Congress buildings, which is now being constructed. His further programme is unknown, but it is believed he will proceed on a inspection tour of western fortifications.—Reuter.

STOP PRESS

PREPARATIONS FOR SATYAGRAH.

JOHANNESBURG, May 14.

The council responsible for the conduct of a passive resistance movement in the Transvaal conferred throughout the day. Mr. E. I. Asvat, an ex-follower of Gandhiji in Natal, was elected president and Dr. Y. M. Dadoo, Chairman of the Executive. The enlistment of volunteers is proceeding.—Reuter.

KING AND QUEEN AT QUEBEC.

QUBEC, May 14.

The King and the Queen are not expected to arrive at Quebec before Wednesday, according to the chairman of the Committee making arrangements for the royal visit.—Reuter.

HOW PARIS VIEWS IT.

PARIS May 14.

Signor Mussolini's Turin speech is regarded in political circles as not changing the situation, but as moderate in character, and likely to be welcomed internationally. The feeling is growing here that the Anglo-Turkish declaration and the other successes of Anglo-French diplomacy are having a steadying effect on the Powers, and are causing them to reflect on their future policy.—Reuter.

Patel Reception Procession Attacked

Bhavnagar Conference Sensation

(From Our Correspondent.)

BHAVNAGAR, May 14.

The Reception procession of Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel who arrived here this morning by a specially chartered 'plane to preside over the fifth session of the Bhavnagar Praja Parishad, was attacked near the Kisan Gate by goondas armed with lathis, knives and sodawater bottles. Messrs Nanabhai Bhatt Atmaram Bhatt and Bachubhai Virji were seriously injured and removed to the hospital where Bachubhai succumbed.

The procession and the flag salutation programme were abandoned.

State Lancers and Infantry were posted on strategic points.

The Parishad circles are observing complete hartal.

Sardar Vallabhbhai who presided over Bhavnagar Parishad.

DETAILS OF ATTACK ON PROCESSION

BHAVNAGAR, May 14.

Further details in connection with the disturbance to-day at Bhavnagar about the attack on the procession organised in honour of Sardar Patel are now available.

It is stated that immediately after the arrival of Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel he was taken in a huge procession which started amidst wild enthusiasm with band and volunteers and girl guides in the front followed by the public in rows of four with the car of the Sardar in the middle. A large gathering of peasants was following the Sardar.

The procession paraded through the gaily decorated streets and bazars. When it approached the Khar Gate Chowk, all of a sudden a score of Muslim "Goondas" emerged from the Nagina mosque, and frenzily fell upon the proces-

(Continued on page 4 Col. 5)

Our Tabulated Adlets

1 Anna Per Word

Minimum Re. 1.

CHHOTA CHHOTA ADVERTISEMENTS are inserted in these Columns on cash payment only and are charged at the rate of **ONE ANNA** per word. Minimum charge is fixed at Re. 1 for 16 words. Numericals (upto 10 figures) and Abbreviations are to be counted as complete words

SPECIAL REDUCTION in our scheduled rate of one anna per word will be allowed until further notice at the rate of 25% on all **CASH PAYMENTS** provided the same Adlet is to appear for three times or more in a week. The complete week to be calculated from Monday to Sunday.

STILL ONE MORE FACILITY is offered to our Adletisers Tabulated Adlets that appear in the "BOMBAY CHRONICLE." if repeated the same evening in the "BOMBAY SENTINEL" will be charged for the "SENTINEL" at half-anna per word per insertion without any further reduction whatsoever.

ADLETS OF PRIVATE NATURE are inserted with Box Numbers and in such cases the six words —Box No. (——), "The Bombay Chronicle,"—must be paid for. The management reserves the right to revise any Adlet or refuse publication without assigning any reason for doing so.

BLOCK LETTERED OR TYPEWRITTEN Adlets will ensure correct insertion. No responsibility for any mistake, oversight, misprint, etc., will be accepted by the Management. Replies to the Adlets should be sent for often to avoid heavy congestion at our office.

42 SITUATION VACANT.

Wanted a B. T. for English and Sanskrit. Apply stating teaching experience hobbies academic career both in the High School and college to the Principal Sheth Chimanlal Nagindas Vidya Vihar Ahmedabad. (180)

Wanted from June next an experienced B.T. for the J. L. New English School, Ahmedabad. Apply, stating minimum salary expected, to the Head Master. (11522)

Wanted—Six Junior Trained Nurses in the grade of Rs. 50-5-60 per month for the Tata Hospital. Candidates must have passed the Junior Examination in general nursing and midwifery. Nurses will be required to reside in the Nurses' Hostel where they will be provided with free furnished accommodation. No private practice allowed. Applications stating age and whether married or single with copies of testimonials should be submitted before the 1st June 1939 and addressed to The Tata Iron & Steel Co., P. O. Jamshedpur, B. N. Ry. The top left hand corner of the envelope should be endorsed "Nurses". Jamshedpur, 11-5-39. (200)

62. TO BE LET.

To Let—Best ventilated, airy, single and double rooms with water cock in Ganjawalla New Building at 510, Arthur Road, Tardeo, near Tram Terminus, Bus and Rly. Station. Apply on premises. (11762)

68. FLATS TO LET

Two, Three, Four roomed flats. Quiet best locality. Hindus only. Also Garage for any community. Soban Bhuvan, Muncherji Joshi Road, 760, Parsi Colony, Dadar. (11763)

72. TO LET IN SUBURBS

To Be Let, at Ville Parle, at a minute distance from station, a bungalow suitable for residence or school, bright and airy with light rooms, one hall, with the modern convenience of electricity and well water, wholly or partly. Apply A. M. Raja. Tele. 22634. (11759)

141. EDUCATIONAL ADLETS

College of Dentistry—Intensely practical dental training. Excellent facilities. Efficient staff. Modern buildings and equipment. Session begins 15th July. For illustrated Prospectus apply Principal, Dr. M. K. Patel, D.D.S. Hospital Road, Karachi. (157)

Public Notices

GOVERNMENT Announcements legal and Public Notifications are published in these columns at the following rates:—

	Per column inch per insertion.
1st Insertion	Rs. 7-8-0
2nd Insertion	Rs. 5-8-0
3rd and Subsequent-Insertions	Rs. 4-8-0

Mofussil Advertisers are requested to send remittances in advance and state clearly whether they wish to insert their advertisements in these columns or in the Classified.

UNIVERSITY OF BOMBAY.

No. 6807 of 1939.

Bombay, 12th May, 1939.

CIRCULAR.

IT IS HEREBY NOTIFIED that the Senate will, at their next meeting, consider the proposed new Statute 113A quoted below:—

"The Senate shall grant a Diploma in Teaching to such persons as have undergone the prescribed course at an institution or institutions affiliated to the University under Section 39 of the Act and have passed the qualifying examination for the same in accordance with the Ordinances and Regulations."

2. Subject to the proposed Statute being adopted by the Senate, the Syndicate will be prepared to consider applications from institutions possessing facilities for providing the necessary instruction, for affiliation, under Section 39 of the Bombay University Act, for the Diploma Course in Teaching, from the 20th June, 1939. Applications should reach the undersigned *not later than the 31st May*, 1939.

By order,
S. R. DONGERKERY,
University Registrar.
193.

G. I. P. RAILWAY.

RATE CIRCULARS.

A NEW RATE CIRCULAR viz., Local Rate Advice No. 5 of 1939, is being issued to-day.

Particulars may be obtained from the Chief Traffic Manager, Bombay, or stations.

199.

NOTICE.

LOST OR MISLAID.

Three shares Nos. 2572, 2573, 2574 of the Tata Oil Mills Coy. Limited have been LOST or MISPLACED. Any claim in respect of these shares should be notified within one month to the registered office of the Tata Oil Mills Coy., Ltd., at Bombay House, 24, Bruce Street, Fort Bombay, failing which the Company will issue duplicates.

ATMA RAM, BAPL,
Guardian of the minor Malik Daya Nand Malhoutra s/o the deceased L. Tek Chand Malik of Lyallpur (Punjab).

11765.

141. EDUCATIONAL ADLETS

Admissions are now open for Courses in Radio and Electrical Engineering and Wireless Telegraphy. Efficient training both in Theory and Practice. Paying careers. Short Courses. Moderate fees. Library and gymkhana facilities. For fully illustrated Prospectus apply: Khalsa College, Bombay Technical Institute, King's Circle, Matunga, Bombay No. 19. (10987)

327. AGENTS WANTED

Wanted—Selling Agents in the principal districts throughout India for a Patent Mosquito and Insect repellant known as the "Dipti" Vaporiser Lantern and Mar-Machar Liquid. Only reliable firms of standing apply to the Oriental Metal Industries, Ltd., 29, Kolutola Street, Calcutta. (11746)

Free: 2nd Class return passage to Europe to any one purchaser or agent of our best brain tonic "Memorin." Wanted agents. Enquire with one anna postage. I. M. Research Works, Pitarkunda, Benares (11764)

Public Notices

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that dividends declared but not claimed upto the year ended 1930 have been forfeited under the Article 152 of the Company. Dividends not claimed within three years of the declaration are also liable to be forfeited under the said Article.

For The Asian Assurance Co Ltd.,
S. H. MEHTA & CO. LTD.,
Secretaries.

Bombay, 12-5-39.

201.

THE BOMBAY LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED BOMBAY.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the TWENTY-NINTH ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the participating policyholders *entitled to vote will be held at the Company's Registered Office No. 45-47, Churchgate Street, Fort, Bombay, at 2-30 P.M. (S.T.) on Tuesday the 30th May 1939 for the purpose of electing a Director.

By order of the Board,
J. L. MEHTA,
Managing Director.

12th May 1939.

*Such as have insured with profits for at least Rs. 2,000/-.

(198)

THE BOMBAY LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY LIMITED

NOTICE

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the THIRTY-FIRST ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the Company will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 45-47, Churchgate Street, Fort, Bombay, at 2-30 P.M. (S.T.) on WEDNESDAY, the 31st May, 1939, to transact the following Business:—

(1) To receive and adopt the Directors' report and Audited Balance Sheet for the year 1938.
(2) To sanction the declaration of a Dividend and a Bonus.
(3) To elect Directors in the place of Mr. Rameshwar Das Birla and Mrs. Lilavati K. Munshi who retire by rotation and are eligible for re-election.
(4) To confirm the appointment of Mr. Jyotendra L. Mehta as Director.
(5) To elect Auditors for the year 1939 and to fix their remunerations.
(6) To transact such other business as may be brought before the Meeting by the Chairman.

By Order of the Board,
J. L. MEHTA,
Managing Director.

Bombay, 12th May, 1939.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from 24th May, 1939, to 7th June, 1939, both days inclusive.

The **Dividend, if passed,** will be paid in the Company's Office from 8th June, 1939, between 11-30 A.M. and 4-0 P.M. on week days and 11-30 A.M. and 1-30 P.M. on Saturdays to those shareholders whose names stand on the Register of the Company on 24th May, 1939.

Head Office:
BOMBAY LIFE BUILDING,
BOMBAY.

(197)

THE KANJI KHETSEY CHARITIES.

KANJI KHETSEY CHHATRALAYA.

(FREE BOARDING FOR GUJARATI LADY STUDENTS)

APPLICATIONS ARE INVITED from High Caste Gujarati Lady Students (including those belonging to Bhatia Community) who have passed their Matriculation or equivalent examinations and are desirous of prosecuting their studies further but unable to do so for want of means, for admission to the above Chhatralaya at Bombay. The application should reach the undersigned on or before the 5th of June 1939 on the printed form which will be sent on receipt of half anna stamp.

UTTAMRAM AMBARAM.
B.A., LL.B.,
Secretary.

65, Mint Road
Fort, Bombay.

185.

Auction Sales

BENNETT & CO.

SALE WILL BE AT MAHABLESHWAR.

AUCTION SALE OF PROPERTY WITH FURNITURE AT MAHABLESHWAR.

Under instructions from Messrs. R. E. Papa and Co., Attorneys for Mr. Cowashah, H. L. Batliwala (Receiver in the suit) Messrs. Bennett and Co., will on Sunday the 21st May, 1939 at 10-30 a.m. (S.T.) sell by public auction at Mahableshwar on the premises.

All those pieces of Khasgi Mirasi land with Bungalow known as "Rustom Lodge" without houses on it admeasuring about 7 acres and 36 gunthas bearing Survey No. 52, the tenure being Inam. (Mahableshwar Devasthan) No. 4 Plot No. 2, together with the furniture, lying in the said Bungalow.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. R. E. Papa and Co., Hummum St., Fort or the Undersigned.

AUCTION SALE OF VERY VALUABLE IMMOVABLE PROPERTY, SITUATE AT CARMICHAEL ROAD, OFF PEDDAR ROAD.

Under instructions from Messrs. Merwanji Kola and Co., Attorneys for the Mortgagee, Mr. Dayabhai Chagganlal and Bai Gulabbai, his wife, and on account and at the risk of the Mortgagor, Bai Velabai, widow of Vallabhdas Gokuldas Dossa, Messrs. BENNETT & CO., will on WEDNESDAY, the 17th May 1939, at 4 p.m. (S.T.), sell by Public Auction on the premises:—

All that piece of pension and Tax land (cess now redeemed) together with buildings, standing thereon, situate near Carmichael Road, containing by admeasurement about 551 square yards and bounded on the East, West and South by the property belonging to Framroze Ardeshir Vakil; on the North by the property, belonging to the Mercantile Bank of India, Ltd., and bearing D Ward No. 3456 (2) and Street Nos. 11B and 43C. Altamount Road and Peddar Road.

For further particulars and conditions of sale, apply to Messrs. Merwanji Kola and Co., No. 14, Hamam Street Fort, or to the undersigned.

BENNETT & CO.

JOE E. BROWN
becomes a Flat-foot Floogey of the Pampas,
to roll you in aisle with laughter at the
NEW EMPIRE
Daily at 4, 6-30 & 10 p.m.
IN
METRO-GOLDWYN-MAYER'S
Riotous Comedy Farce
"FLIRTING with FATE"
WITH
the best loved 'Bad Man' of the Screen
Leo Carrillo.

GORDON HARKER
NO PARKING
his best comedy thriller
EXCELSIOR
4, 6-30 & 10 p.m.

APPLAUDED
By the Public & Press . . .
NEW THEATRES'
Social Hit
"BARI-DIDI"
(THE ELDEST-SISTER)
Starring:—MOLINA, P. SANYAL, NAWAB, CHANDRABATI, MENAKA.
Direction: AMAR MULLIC
Daily::—4-30, 7-15 & 10 p.m.
ROXY

DIGBOI OIL STRIKE SCANDAL

Amazing Apathy Of Assam Govt.

DIGBOI, May 9.

The Secretary of the Digboi A. O. C. Labour Union writes:—

The labour strike at Digboi completes its 37th day to-day and the situation is completely peaceful and non-violent.

Our repeated representation to the Government authorities against the Company's deliberately recruiting unemployed workers from the neighbouring bastis and outside both day and night, appears to have received no proper attention yet. For reasons best known to them the local police authorities are not only continuing to be pro-company but have lately become anti-Union. The local police officer refuses to record the complaints from the Union members. Even clear Government orders fail to receive the attention of the police officer. One can scarcely understand what lies behind all these. Do the laws and orders of the Government in Assam read otherwise when they are to be applied to the Assam Oil Company and the police at Digboi?

The wages due for March have not yet been fully paid by the Company in spite of continued representation to the Government. It is deplorable that the Government of Assam cannot find a law to compel the Company to pay the earned wages of the workers that are being held up by the Company for no satisfactory reasons.

Instances have been brought to the notice of the Government of the accidents which have occurred since the starting of the strike due to Company's putting the raw and inexperienced recruits to works on the hazardous plants and machineries knowing fully well the seriousness of the risk to which the poor workers are put. When any accident occurs they are simply let off after treatment on the piea that they are 'Faltoo' meaning non employees in order to avoid payment of compensation or other implications of the Factory Act. Yesterday two more men are said to have met with accident inside the refinery as a result of which their faces and hands were burnt. They are lying in a precarious condition in the A.O.C. Hospital.

JUDICIAL OR MAGISTERIAL

Hitch In Publishing Digboi Firing Enquiry Result

SHILLONG, May 13.

"The result of the inquiry could be published but there have been certain technical difficulties in the way," said the Premier, Mr. Bardoloi, in the course of a statement in the Council, to-day, referring to the enquiry that has just been concluded into the Digboi firing.

The Premier continued "The point has been as to whether that inquiry has been judicial or magisterial under the Police Manual. Three complaints were lodged before the Magistrate at Digboi. The point that has arisen is whether this is a Judicial Inquiry. If it be a Judicial Inquiry, then the Government would be in a position to say something on the judgment, but if, on the other hand, it is actually an inquiry under the Police Manual, then the Government will be in a position to publish the whole thing before the public. The opinion of the Legal Remembrancer will have to be obtained on this important point, and, as soon as this is done, we will either publish the whole report if it be magisterial, or extracts of the judgment, in case the inquiry is held to be a judicial one."

"We do not know if publication of the result of that inquiry may not be a contempt of court under certain circumstances. Therefore my statement must be taken with that reservation."

Replying to a query by Mr. Satyendra Mohon Lahiri, whether the Government would consider the desirability of appointing a Special Tribunal, if it was not a Judicial Inquiry, the Premier said that the matter was under consideration.

The House was prorogued.—A. P.

Echo Of Digboi Firing

SHILLONG, May 13.

The enquiry into the Digboi firing has just concluded. The Enquiry Committee's report is now under the examination of Government.

The Premier announced in the Assam Council to-day that the Government were considering whether they should appoint a special tribunal if it was found that the enquiry was not a judicial one.—United Press.

FOR MUTUAL DEFENCE OF BENCH & BAR

Lahore Chief Justice Suggests Non-Aggression Pact

LAHORE, May 13.

A warm tribute was paid to the judges of the Lahore High Court at a dinner arranged to-night in connection with the Punjab Bar Conference which is now in session.

Mr. Meharchand Mahajan, President of the Lahore Bar Association, proposing the toast of "Our Judges" said that the Punjab had judges who would do credit to the Bench of any country and the Bar was proud of them. He had no doubt in saying that in their Chief Justice and judges they had men who administered the law without fear or favour from the executive Government and without being affected by the favours of the party in power.

The Chief Justice replying said: I have no doubt that you, gentlemen of the Bar, are as acutely conscious of the imperfections of the Bench as we certainly are of yours. We, however, have one great and proper advantage; we can express ourselves a little more freely than you can. Inspite of the principle I have declared to be good there is also another equally sound and that is: that, as between the Bench and the Bar, good qualities—where they exist—are also generally and generously appreciated by both Bench and the Bar. In addition, when a third party intervenes the tendency undoubtedly is for the Bench and the Bar to enter into a non-aggression pact for mutual defence, and when necessity arises I have no doubt, according to the grand old Indian principle of Ahimsa, or non-Violent Satyagraha, we will be able to use a good old Punjabi Takwa, Kulhari, Gandasa, or blunt weapon as well as the best Kisan Jatha that ever stepped into the ring. (Applause).—A. P.

REMOVAL OF CHAIRMAN DEMANDED

Sequel To Failure To Admit Censure Motion

(From Our Correspondent)

FATEHGARH (By Mail).

A meeting of the Fatehgarh-cum- Farrukhabad Municipal Board was held at the Town Hall Farrukhabad last evening in which the election of the Senior and Junior Vice-Chairmen was held. Mr. Shibban Lal was elected Senior Vice Chairman and Pt. Jagdish Narain Junior Vice-Chairman.

A resolution was passed in this meeting requesting the Commissioner Allahabad Division to take very early steps for reporting to the U. P. Government for the removal of the Chairman under Section 48 read with Sec. 51 of the Municipalities Act, firstly because the Chairman has been consistently flouting the orders of the District Magistrate about the inclusion of the motion of no confidence as the first item in the Agenda and secondly because the administration of the Board was at a standstill due to the refusal of the members to transact any business unless the no confidence motion was included by the Chairman as the first item in the Agenda..

PILOT SUMMONED

Alleged Breach Of Indian Aircraft Rules

CALCUTTA, May 13.

A case first of its kind in Calcutta came up for hearing before the Chief Presidency Magistrate to-day when the Chief Court Inspector under orders of the Bengal Government moved a petition under Sections 21 and 22 of Indian Aircraft Rules, 1937, against pilot H. G. Attchison, alleging that the accused on January 26 last had indulged in dangerous flying at an altitude prohibited by law and landed at a Calcutta maidan in the immediate vicinity of a thickly populated area, involving breach of Indian Aircraft Rules.

After hearing the Chief Court Inspector, the Magistrate issued a summons against pilot Attchison and fixed May 27 for further hearing.—United Press.

Dhulia Satyagrahi Released

(From Our Correspondent)

DHULIA (By Mail).

Mr. Shriram Potdar, a young Congress worker of Dhulia who was arrested and sentenced at Jaipur for offering satyagraha has been released.

CONGRESS AND WAR RESISTANCE

Lahia Smashes Hopes Of Friends Of Britain

CALCUTTA, May 12.

Mr. Rammanohar Lohia in the course of a statement to the "United Press" says:—

"Semi-official journals have seized upon the A. I. C. C. resolution on War Danger like a drowning man, who clutches at a straw. They are hopeful that in the event of war the National Congress will be willing to sit with Britain around a friendly table and to agree on terms of support. Their hopes are found on a phrase that occurs in the resolution which runs," the Congress is determined to oppose all attempts to impose a war on India and use Indian resources in a war without the consent of the Indian people."

SLIGHT AMBIGUITY

"There is a slight ambiguity in the resolution which serves to awaken hopes among the friends of Britain. The Congress appears to have extended its hands of friendship for Britain to clasp, only meanwhile Britain must do something to obtain India's consent. In view, however, of the authoritative statement made by the mover of the resolution in his concluding speech, there is no ambiguity in the resolution, no room for two interpretations, no warrant for longings in the British breast.

PT. NEHRU'S STATEMENT

"Pandit Nehru's statement was categorical. He said that the question of the Indian people consenting to take part in a war did not at all arise until they had won their freedom. Free India alone could decide as to whether or not to consent to taking part in a war. In the matter of the War Indian people are, therefore, answerable only to themselves."—United Press.

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"THE KICK"
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SUBURBAN LUXURY THEATRE

(From Our Correspondent).
BANDRA, May 12.

The Suburbs in recent years have gone through rapid development—buildings have made their appearance in thousands, nearly every area has been built upon; the population from just a few thousands to-day nears over seven lakhs. Clubs, gymkhanas, dance floors and nearly every amenity have made their appearance, but one for which the people appealed through years. This was the need of an up-to-date talkie house.

The need for such an entertainment house was so pressing, that as no proper means were forthcoming several temporary talkies were installed in tin sheds or ordinary halls. These lasted only for a couple of months and closed down as public preferred going to the city.

In the Bandra Talkies, the only ultra modern Theatre, the Suburbanites will find a luxury theatre in every sense of the word and one which sets a new standard in many ways.

Plain in architectural features, it has a graceful appearance.

CENTRALLY SITUATED.

The situation is a very central one, having the main Ghodbunder Road on one side and the front elevation faces a proposed 60ft. wide road which I understand is to be a short cut to Juhu, our suburban pleasure resort.

The idea I am told in building this new road is to lessen the accidents on the Ghodbunder Road which is without a footpath.

The heavy traffic that is noticed especially during the week-ends will, therefore, pass right in front of the talkie house, which will be a very prominent site. Certainly the Bandra Talkies has been built upon excellent site, access to which will be quite easy and a well planned car park for 50 cars is being planned by an expert. It will be so constructed that there will be no crowding at the entrance as is so common a sight in most of the existing theatres in our city.

The most important feature of this theatre is that it is the first and only one that has made use of acoustic material which is said to be absolutely sound and fire proof. Besides it has so many exits that in case of fire the whole hall could be emptied in one and a half minute. The interior conveys an impression of coolness, its appealing colour scheme, well-provided with G. E. C. fans, and soft lighting are a combination that help to create an atmosphere of restfulness.

POLITE STAFF.

Another innovation which I am told the Bandra Talkies will provide is the services of well-trained staff. Politeness is to be their key note.

In Mr. James A. Rana, the cinema has the youngest Manager in Bombay city. He is a journalist and publicity man by profession.

Though only 24 years of age, he is the writer of over hundred articles which have appeared in newspapers and magazines and in 1937 compiled the full history of Mount Mary, the historical shrine at Bandra which was talked highly off, by both the press and the public.

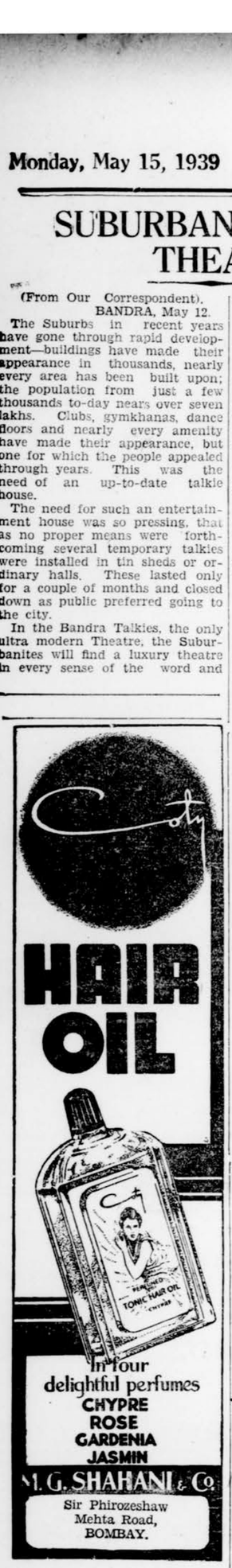
Popularly known throughout the suburban area, Mr. Rana offers his cinema an opportunity that very few Cinema Managers have offered.

FILMS INDIAN AND ENGLISH.

The cinema is one that is to cater for the needs of both Indian and English film-fans. Having no fixed contract with any one distributing company, the selections will only be of films of the million dollar standard. The weekly programme will be divided into two parts, namely, Saturdays, Sundays, Mondays and Tuesdays will exhibit English or American films while Wednesdays, Thursdays and Fridays Indian. On every Sunday morning will be held special shows.

Besides cinema shows, the management have decided to hold theatrical performances and I understand negotiations are now in progress with several local theatrical companies.

The credit for the completion of the theatre, in a way that it is bound to appeal to the public goes mainly to Mr. Aaron D. Abraham.



CHEAP UNIFORMS FOR SCHOOL CHILDREN

Bombay Govt. Invites Co-operation For Introduction From June

The Public Relations Officer, Bombay, writes:—

Among the various questions which have been engaging the attention of Government in the educational reconstruction, is the question of a uniform dress for school children in this Province. In this respect, as in several others, India has lagged behind other countries. The vast variety of forms of clothing, which we in this country are accustomed to find worn by children in all stages attending one and the same school in a locality, helps to keep alive distinctions and differences in a stage of life, where common education, common games and other common activities should be undertaken in an atmosphere of oneness and close brotherhood. While the importance of having a uniform dress for all school children and its great psychological effect on growing minds have, no doubt, for some time now been accepted by educational authorities in this country, the adoption of a uniform dress by the schools has only in a very few cases been undertaken.

ASSAM'S EXAMPLE

The Assam Government has given a lead to the country in this direction. A Committee appointed by that Government to go into the curricula for studies in the schools of that Province, accepted, after discussion, the suggestion made by one of its members, that shorts or pyjamas and shirts would be most useful for boys, and that the shorts or pyjamas should be navy blue for all schools, and the shirt of any colour chosen by the school, each separate school in a locality wearing a different colour. The Committee also recommended that the authorities of girls' schools should be advised to encourage the wearing of a uniform dress. The Assam Government is considering the question of implementing these recommendations.

CO-OPERATION INVITED

As a first step towards the ultimate goal of having a uniform dress for school children in the several stages in the educational institutions in this Province, the Government of Bombay desires to invite the co-operation of the heads of all secondary schools in the Province, the parents and guardians of all pupils under instruction in such schools and the public at large, so as to make it possible for all children in the secondary stages to have a uniform dress, consisting preferably of a pair of shorts of the colour of navy blue and a shirt of white for all boys and an overall of the colour of navy blue for all girls, with effect from the academic year that begins from June this year as far as possible. Individual schools may, for the time being, have a common uniform for their schools most suitable to themselves, but, the ultimate goal being a common uniform for all Schools in the Province, they should endeavour to conform to one standard, preferably the one recommended above. At the same time, Government desires to allay any apprehension that may be entertained by the parents or guardians of the children that this may be a costly matter for them. A pair of shorts and a shirt of cheap material will, in any case, cost much less than the ordinary dress consisting of a dhoti or trousers, a shirt, a coat and headwear of some kind which children have been more or less accustomed to wear.

Government hopes and trusts that, with the re-opening of the schools, in June next, this much-needed uniform will, with the hearty co-operation of all concerned, have become an accomplished fact. .

RAILWAY TIME-TABLE

G. I. P. Railway

(IN FORCE FROM APRIL 1, 1939)
Arrivals at and Departures from Victoria Terminus.

	Arr. H.M	Dep. H.M.
Madras Mail	6 00	22 10
Peshawar Lucknow (Exp.)	6 15	23 00
Calcutta Mail (Nagpur)	7 51	17 40
Calcutta Mail (Chheoki)	9 15	20 45
Madras Express	10 15	15 00
Poona Mail	10 30	17 30
Punjab Mail	11 40	18 45
Nagpur Express	14 5	21 25
Poona Fast (Pass)	16 50	11 50
Poona Express	19 32	8 05
Allahabad Express	20 25	7 00
*Deccan Queen	10 35	17 15
	Mon.	Fri.

*Will not run until after end of April 1939, except before and after important holidays.

B. B. & C. I. Railway

Time-table in force from April 1, 1939.
Arrivals at and Departures from Bombay Central.

	Arr. H.M.	Dep. H.M.
Ahmedabad Passenger	5 35	13 50
Delhi Express	6 00	22 15
Gujarat Mail	6 45	22 00
Kathiawar Mail	7 25	21 30
Frontier Mail	8 15	21 15
	(Mon	(Sat)
*The Flying Ranee Surat	9 48	15 10
The Flying Ranee, Surat	10 58	18 05
Ahmedabad Passenger	14 15	22 30
Kathiawar Express	18 45	8 45
Baroda Passenger	20 33	9 25

*If Monday is a Bank Holiday, this train will run on Tuesday.

ARRIVALS AT BALLARD PIER

	Arr.
Frontier Mail (On Saturdays only for Homeward Passengers)	8 40

AIR SERVICES

The following air mail time table is in force in Bombay:

London—Bombay (Juhu)

Planes call at Karachi, Bhuj and Ahmedabad.

Arrivals at Juhu, Sunday, Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday at 1 p.m.

Delivery: Monday (two deliveries) 8 a.m. and 3-30 p.m. Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday 3-30 p.m.

Bombay (Juhu)—London

Planes call at Ahmedabad, Bhuj and Karachi.

Latest hours of posting at the G.P.O.:—Sunday, Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday and Saturday 7-30 a.m. Departures from Juhu 10-15 a.m.

Bombay (Juhu)—Colombo

Planes call at Hyderabad, Madras and Trichinopoly.

Latest hours of posting at the G.P.O.:—Sunday, Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday 11-30 a.m.

Departure from Juhu:—Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday, Friday and Saturday 7-45 a.m.

Arrivals:—Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday, Friday and Saturday 6-15 p.m.

Bombay—Trivandrum—Trichinopoly

Planes call at Goa, Cannanore and Trivandrum.

Departures from Juhu: Monday 8 a.m.

Arrivals at Juhu: Wesdnesday, 3-15 p.m.

Bombay—Poona—Kolhapur

Departures from Juhu: Monday, and Saturday at 7-30 a.m.

Arrivals at Juhu:—Monday and Saturday at 6 p.m.

Colombo—Bombay (Juhu)

Arrivals at Juhu: Sunday, Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday and Saturday, 9-45 a.m. Delivery: Sunday 12-30 p.m. Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday and Saturday 1 p.m.

Bombay (via Calcutta)—Singapore and Australia

Latest hour of posting:—Monday, Tuesday and Saturday 6-30 p.m.

Australia—Bombay (via Calcutta)

Delivery: Tuesday, Wednesday and Saturday 6-30 p.m

Bombay (via Calcutta)—Hongkong China and Japan

Latest hour of posting: Tuesday and Saturday 6-30 p.m.

Hongkong—Bombay (via Calcutta)

Delivery: Tuesday and Saturday 1 p.m.

Bombay (Juhu)—Delhi

Planes call at Indore, Bhopal and Gwalior.

Departures from Juhu: Monday and Thursday, 6-30 a.m.

Arrivals at Juhu: Sunday and Tuesday 1-55 p.m.

Bombay—Kathiawar

Planes call at Bhavnagar, Rajkot Jamnagar and Porebunder.

Departures from Juhu:—Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday, Friday and Saturday at 7-15 a.m.

Arrivals:—Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday, Friday and Saturday 10-45 a.m.

YUNNAN-BURMA HIGHWAY

RANGOON, May 13.

"The construction of the Yunnan-Burma highway is progressing rapidly and satisfactorily," remarked Chang Kiangau, Communications Minister to the Chinese National Government, who arrived here yesterday. He expressed extreme satisfaction at the present condition of the highway, but expressed surprise in a special interview over the misunderstanding as to the probable influx of the Chinese labour into Burma.

The Minister said: "As a matter of fact, there is acute shortage of labour in Yunnan to carry out the present extensive programme of reconstruction. Hence there is no incentive for the Chinese labour to migrate into Burma over the frontier."

After an inspection trip by his car over the highway the Minister arived here. On arrival at Maymyo he was the guest of the Governor of Burma, who is now there. He leaves Rangoon on Monday.—United Press.

Life Insurance as a Protection

WAS BEST ILLUSTRATED WHEN

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Rs. 20,897/5/-

to the widow of late Capt. P. D. Sharma who lost his life only 10 weeks ago, while flying.

Insure with or represent

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Branch: Lakshmi Building, Fort, BOMBAY.

RETROCESSION OF BANGALORE

Separate Municipality For Administration

(From Our Correspondent)
BANGALORE, (By Mail).

The proposals adumbrated by the Hon. the British Resident in Mysore for the retrocession of a part of the Bangalore Civil and Military Station to the Government of Mysore are now complete in a provisional way. The proposals are understood to have gained acceptance by the Government of Mysore and the next stage will be their approval by the Secretary of State.

It is understood that it is proposed that the C and M Station will be so divided that all the areas now occupied by the Military will fall into the group to be known as the Cantonment and that all the areas occupied by Civil population will fall into the territory to be retroceded to Mysore. In the Cantonment-to be will be included some civil areas carrying a civil population of about 3,000.

That part of the C and M Station which is to be retained by the Government of India will be known as Bangalore Cantonment and will be administered by a Cantonment Board as provided by the Cantonment Act.

SEPARATE MUNICIPALITY

The part of the C and M Station which will be retroceded to the Government of Mysore will continue to have a separate Municipality of its own. This Municipality will not, however, have an elected president. It will be presided over by an I.C.S. Officer to be lent to the Government of Mysore by the Government of India. At the beginning at any rate, the representation of various interests on the Municipal Council of the retroceded station will continue on the same basis as at present except for the representation of Military authorities.

The retroceded part of the Station will be included as part of the Bangalore district and be vested in the Deputy Commissioner of Bangalore District.

The retroceded part will have its own Munsiff-Magistrate who will, of course, belong to the Mysore State Service, the Civilian population of the Cantonment-to-be will be under a judiciary to be set up under the Cantonment Act.

Those who are now in Civil Service in the Station and whose jurisdiction will be taken over by Mysore after retrocession will be allowed the option of taking service under Mysore Government or retiring on compensatory pension.

The educational institutions in the present C and M Station will all come under the territorial jurisdiction of Mysore. But they will each be allowed the option of continuing their present affiliation with the University of Madras or changing over to affiliation with the Mysore University.

Fighting Malaria In Baroda

The Government of Baroda have decided to spend Rs. 20,000 a year during next five years on anti malarial operations in the worst areas of the State. A scheme for the purpose is being prepared. The formation of Health Societies on the Bengal Model, the giving of Government help for the use of mosquito nets in the villages, specially for children are being considered

CIVILIAN'S CHARGE AGAINST YOUTHS

Chittagong Commissioner's Homily To Presidents Of Union Boards

CHITTAGONG, May 13.

The propaganda carried on by the Congress workers in Chittagong came in for severe criticism at the hands of Mr. G. M. Martin, Divisional Commissioner, at a conference of the Presidents of Union Boards of Chittagong held here under the presidentship of Khan Bahadur Anwarul Azim, M.L.A., Chairman of the District Board.

Mr. Martin said:

"I am very disturbed by the subversive propaganda which is being carried on, in the name of the Congress, by a number of misguided youths, most of whom have no regular employment or means of livelihood and many of whom have been recently released from confinement in the hope that they would see the error of their former ways and try to earn an honest living. Why such people should be listened to, is difficult to understand. But unfortunately their wild talk is creating certain impression and some of them are successfully posing as heroes in the eyes of school boys and college students.

"I would request you, gentlemen, to use all your influence to prevent the youths of this district from being led astray again. We have had enough trouble in Chittagong and do not want any more. These mischief-mongers should be told so by you and by the general public in no uncertain terms.

"The present Government of Bengal under which I have the honour and privilege to serve is not to be intimidated or shaken by a handful of mischief-makers. But if this sort of things goes on, what I am afraid of is that the spirit of party faction and class hatred will be aroused. Labourers will quarrel with their employees, tenants with their landlords and the Hindu community will be at logger-heads with the Muslims. For the sake of peace and orderly progress it is essential that the voice of the village elders should be raised. I hope you will treat the subversive agitation with the open contempt it deserves."—United Press.

ECONOMY STRENGTH EFFICIENCY

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(Hume Pipes of improved quality)

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ELECTRIC WELDING OF RE-INFORCED CAGES.
GREATER STRENGTH.
MOST IMPERVIOUS.
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THE INDIAN HUME PIPE CO., LTD.

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Safely Rely on

AMRUTANJAN BALM

For the Cure of Colds, Cough, Headaches, Rheumatism, Swellings and all other kinds of Aches and Pains.

AMRUTANJAN DEPOTS
BOMBAY AND MADRAS.

Jepsen Hockey Tournament

Young Sports Lose Replay

'SHOCK' SIDES TO FIGHT FOR TROPHY

Losers Demoralised By Absence Of Star Players

From the spectators' point of view this year's Jepsen Cup Hockey Tournament has been a veritable game of 'snakes and ladders'!

SERIES OF UPSETS.

As is vouchsafed by the series of upsets provided—at no stage of the tournament could the result of a particular match have been foretold with even the slightest degree of accuracy. The "non-descripts have certainly carried all before them—and by winning their Sunday evening's semi-final replay against Young Sports—Parel Sporting have earned the right to contest the Trophy with Metropolitan "B". A "battle royal" between two shock sides—with the odds slightly on the Metropolitans—is how next Saturday's hockey final may ostensibly be previewed.

WELL-DESERVED WIN.

Though Parel won by the narrowest of margins—their victory was definitely well-earned. Combining better and displaying greater grit and determination than their 'theoretically' superior opponents—the winners were on top throughout the major part of the game. That they didn't score a more decisive victory was 'jointly' due to; the inability of their wingers to make proper use of the fine pivotal passes—Nicholas in particular spoiling a number of chances by either being too slow on his feet or being pulled up for off-side—and to Cohen's sterling work as opposing pivot. The Young Sports' clever centre-half rendered yeomen service to his side—nipping a number of threateningly dangerous Parel moves in the bud—by advancing to tackle the latter's quintette before they had worked themselves up into the advantage zone.

DEPLETED SIDE.

However—playing without the services of three of their regular 'stars'—D'Penha, S. D'Mello and Murzello—all of whom couldn't turn up on some account or other—the losers were obviously having a bad job of it from the initial kick-off. Their attack was hopelessly demoralised—not one of the quintette, with the possible exception of L. Fernandes—who took the field as left winger but changed flanks on resumption—seemed to have the necessary initiative and enterprise—while their defence—barring B. Fernandes and Cohen—was also functioning in a strangely indifferent manner. None of the clearances effected by the latter were of a 'helpful' nature—and further, with the extreme halves both having an off day—the task of the forwards became particularly unenviable—the most they could do being to stake everything on 'stray mid-field passes'.

'OVER-SPECTACULAR' EFFORTS.

This added to the irrepressible tendency of their inner trio to attempt to sound the boards with 'over-spectacular' efforts—was the principal cause of the Young Sports' downfall. And even though the latter tried their level best—particularly in the closing stages—to 're-strike' the form which had carried them thus far in the Championships at the expense of 'technically' superior combinations like the G. I. P. Rly. and Lusitanian "B".—they failed to pull the 'game' out of the fire—R. Gibson's tricky goal scored early in the latter half literally sealing their fate.

DULL OPENING.

Coming to the game itself—play was confined to scrappy mid-field exchanges during the first quarter—and it was not until R. Gibson had narrowly missed finding the net with a deceptive 'run-down' angular flick—that things took a more exciting turn. From now on—for the remaining part of the first period—it was 'a tale of missed chances' for both the sides—apart from the half-a-dozen short corners awarded in the latter stages—a number of useful 'danger zone' openings being frittered away in the most discouraging fashion. Parel suffered on account of the 'over-impetuosity' of their attackers—while 'gallery play' and haphazard dilly-dallying with the ball let their opponents down. As a result the teams changed over with a clean sheet.

'ALL-IMPORTANT' GOAL.

On resumption—after the Young Sports' 'fortress' he successfully resisted a number of onslaughts by the opposing quintette 'it' fell in the 10th minute after resumption—R. Gibson taking proper advantage of B. Fernandes' faulty anticipation—to net the all important goal with an indifferent 'follow-through' off a pass from Gonsalvez. (1—0). Spurred by their timely success—Parel now increased the pace—and with their 'taken-by-surprise' opponents going all out for the equaliser—the game took a 'breath-taking' turn—but the respective defences proved to be impenetrable and full time came without any further sounding of the boards.

RESULT (SECOND SEMI-FINAL).

PAREL SPORTING 1
YOUNG SPORTS ..... Nil.

THE TEAMS WERE.

PAREL SPORTING:—Rocha, Phillips and Gillespie, Patrick, Days and Diaz, Gonsalvez, R. Gibson, D. Gibson, K. Shanker and Nicholas.

YOUNG SPORTS:—B. Fernandes, Pereira and Vaz, M. Lloyd, Cohen and D'Souza, Carvalho, Gardner, H. Lloyd, J. Pinto and L. Fernandes.

UMPIRES:—Messrs. Critchell and Sigenporia.

FINAL.

SATURDAY, 20TH MAY.

5-30 p.m.:—Metropolitan "B." vs. Parel Sporting.

Mrs. Francis Low will preside and distribute the trophies to the winners and runners-up.

TO-DAY ON RADIO

Bombay—I Programme

244 metres (1,231 kc/s)

8-0 Garbas and Bhavgeets 8-20 News in English 8-30 Brij ki Hori 8-45 Bhairvin and Bhairav

12-30 p.m. Bhajan 12-40 Khadim Husain 1-0 Market rates 1-10 Mutual understanding (10th lesson) 1-25 Instrumental trio 1-30 Music 3-20 With one voice 3-45 Light selection 4-0 Nana Ani Mani 6-0 Radio orchestra 6-5 H. Khan Mastana 6-15 Ebrahim Rahmat Ali 6-20 Jyotsna Bhole of Poona 6-35 Gat Tora on Tabla 6-40 H. Khan Mastana 6-50 Jaltarang solo 7-0 Trade review (Gujarati) by D. Govindji 7-15 H. Khan Mastana 7-30 Commercial news 7-40 Ignoramaswamy and Solomon 8-0 Ban-Devi 8-55 Local news and announcements 9-0 News in Hindustani 9-15 News in English 9-35 Alec Siqueira 10-0 Manuell Nunes: Syncopated Pianist 10-10 Alec Siqueira 10-30 Epilogue.

Bombay—II Programme

31.4 metres (9,550 kc/s)

8-0 to 9-0 a.m. and 12-30 to 2-30 p.m. and 3-30 to 4-30 As in Bombay I.

61.48 metres (4,880 kc/s)

6-0 Khadim Husain 6-30 Three Bhajans 6-40 Gujarati poems 6-50 K. L. Saigal 7-0 to 9-35 As in Bombay I 9-35 Jyotsna Bhole of Poona 10-5 Khadim Husain 10-30 Epilogue.

Delhi—I Programme

338.6 metres (886 kc/s)

7-30 a.m. Radio trio 7-35 Shamshadbai 7-55 P. S. Mukerji 8-0 Nasir Khan.

1-30 p.m. Your selections 6-10 Radio orchestra 6-20 Hanuman Prasad 6-35 Shamshadbai 6-55 Misri Nautch on the Sarinda 7-0 Nasir Khan 7-15 For villagers 8-0 Pavitra Papini 8-15 Shamshadbai 8-30 Hanuman Prasad 8-40 Sarangi recital 8-45 Nasir Khan 9-35 Careers in aviations by B. S. Leete 9-50 Hanuman Prasad 10-0 Shamshadbai 10-15 Nasir Khan.

Delhi—II Programme

31.3 metres (9,590 kc/s)

7-30 to 8-30 a.m. As in Delhi I 1-30 p.m. Songs and Solos 6-0 As in Delhi I 6-20 Nasir Khan 6-45 Mulibai 7-0 Shamshadbai 7-15 Hanuman Prasad 7-35 Gulam Sabiri 7-40 Shamshadbai 8-0 to 9-50 As in Delhi I 9-50 Variety.

Delhi—III Programme

19.62 metres (15,290 kc/s)

7-30 to 8-30 a.m. and 1-30 to 2-30 p.m. As in Delhi I.

31.3 metres (9,590 kc/s)

6-0 to 7-15 p.m. As in Delhi I 7-15 to 8-0 As in Delhi II 8-0 to 10-30 As in Delhi I.

Lahore—Programme

276 metres (1,086 kc/s)

6-0 p.m. Umra Zia Begam 6-20 Bhai Santa Singh Ragi 6-40 Waman Rao of Wardha 7-0 For countryside 7-30 Bhai Santa Singh Ragi 8-10 Uhmra Zia Begam 8-30 Music lesson, 47 8-45 Bhai Santa Singh Ragi 9-35 European adventures in Northern India by G. R. Chopra 9-50 Bhai Santa Singh Ragi 10-10 Umra Zia Begam.

Peshawar Programme

(This Station is broadcasts on 200 metres (1,500 kc/s) from 7 to 11 p.m., relaying Delhi programmes from 8 p.m.)

Calcutta—I Programme

(Add 24 minutes to all timings for Calcutta time).

370.4 metres (810 kc/s)

10-30 a. m. A selection.

12-30 p. m. Popular music 1-30 School broadcast 1-50 Musical interlude 1-55 Carlyle: French Revolution by Prof. S. N. Moitra 2-15 Prayer songs 5-0 Selection 6-10 Leela Devi 6-25 Satya Charan Mittra 6-45 Suren Pal 6-50 Songs of old 7-10 Bijoy Lal Mukherjee 7-30 Inspector Bose at work 7-45 Radharani 8-5 How I feel to be C—Clerk, by 'One' 9-10 Mary St. Johnston, L.G.S.M., (Eloc.) 9-25 9-30 Personal relationships 9-45 Ted Frangopoulo.

Calcutta—II Programme

31.48 metres (9,530 kc/s)

10-30 to 11-30 a.m. and 12-30 to 2-30 p.m. As in Calcutta I

61.98 metres (4,840 kc/s)

5-0 to 6-10 As in Calcutta I 6-10 For countryside 7-0 to 9-10 As in Calcutta I 9-10 Nripen Maitra 9-30 Santosh Kumar Bose 9-45 For Assamese listeners.

Lucknow—Programme

293.5 metres (1,022 kc/s)

6-0 p.m. Suraj Bux Srivastava 6-25 Lucknow radio orchestra 6-35 Abbas Husain 7-0 Krishnabai of Allahabad 7-25 Mubarak Husain 7-30 Suraj Bux Srivatsava 7-45 Ghazals 8-0 When I was at school, I, by Sarvada Nand Varma 8-15 Abbas Husain 8-30 Musical stories 9-40 Suraj Bux Srivastava 9-50 Abbas Husain 10-10 Krishnabai of Allahabad 10-30 Tan Paltas.

Madras—I Programme

211 metres (1,420 kc/s)

5-0 p. m. R. Sambasivan: Vocal 5-50 Carnatic orchestra 6-0 Shrimati C. Chandramma 6-30 R. Sambasivan: Vocal 7-0 Shrimati C. Chandramma: Vocal 7-15 Censorship or responsibility Which? A debate in Tamil 7-35 S. Narayana Iyengar 8-10 Narayanaswami Pillai of Tanjore: 'Konnakol' 8-20 S. Narayana Iyengar: 'Gottuvadyam' 9-20 World events by G. A. Johnson 9-35 Singing in rain 9-47 Reginald Foort: Cinema organ 10-5 Songs of people.

Madras—II Programme

60.98 metres (4,920 kc/s)

5-0 to 6-0 As in Madras I 6-0 playlet in Telugu 6-25 Bhajan 6-30 to 9-35 As in Madras I 9-35 Shrimati E. V. Krishnammah: Vocal.

B. B. C. Programme

7-30 In town to-night 8-0 Nocturne in Chelsea 8-45 Henry Croudson, at Organ 8-55 Cabin in hills 9-30 News 9-45 American commentary 10-0 Sports news and market notes 10-5 Light music 10-15 Cricket: M.C.C. v. West Indies.

Killedar Cup Women's Hockey

Vincent's Well-Deserved Win

Magnificent Display By Mrs. O. Mason

In the opening match of the Killedar Cup Women's Hockey Tournament—played last evening on the B. P. H. A. ground (Churchgate), Vincent Club (Dadar) secured a well-merited two goal win over Christ Church and Barnes "A."

VINCENT IMPRESS.

Displaying beautiful team-work and sounder knowledge of the 'finer' points of the game—the winners completely out classed their opponents in all departments of the game who were lucky to escape a heavier defeat. After a singularly uneventful first half—the territorial advantage during which had throughout been with the Dadar girls—Miss I. Wood opened Vincent's account in the 15th minute on resumption—beating Mrs. Hyams with a clever short tap which the latter completely misjudged. (1—0) Continuing the pressure on the Christ Church goal—the winners soon went further ahead through Mrs. O. Mason—who connected perfectly with an accurate centre by Miss D. Rose—the ball glancing off Mrs. Hyams' pads and entering the left corner of net. (2—0).

MRS. MASON SHINES.

In the closing stages Christ Church tried hard to reduce the margin and Miss N. Marsh was responsible for a number of magnificent solo gallery-sprints—but Miss P. Wood—Vincent's 'rock of Gibraltar' could not be caught napping and the final whistle found Christ Church a well and truly beaten side.

Mrs. O. Mason and Miss P. Wood played a great game for the winners—the former with her neat dribbling and unselfish ball-distribution—and the latter with her sound tackling and marvellous anticipation—while Miss N. March was outstanding for the losers—with her several heroic solo 'run-downs'.

RESULT.

VINCENT CLUB 2
CHRIST CHURCH AND BARNES "A." ..... Nil.

THE TEAMS WERE.

VINCENT CLUB:—Miss H. Wood, Miss P. Wood and Miss M. Barker, Miss M. Pitt, Miss O. Rodrigues and Miss M. Constantin, Miss D. Rose, Mrs. O. Mason, Miss J. Tristram, Miss I. Wood and Miss E. George.

CHRIST CHURCH AND BARNES "A":—Mrs. I. Hyams, Mrs. I. Hardy and Miss I. Tristram, Miss K. Tilley, Miss G. Haslam and Miss N. Kohlogg, Miss M. Rice, Miss N. Marsh, Miss B. Shore, Miss R. Whitaker and Miss E. Arklie.

UMPIRES:—Messrs. Critchell and De'Souza.

TO-DAY'S MATCH.

6 p.m.:—Proctor vs. Christ Church and Barnes "B."

"BEST" WORKERS TO WAIT ON PRIME MINISTER

Purshottam Explains Why There Is Discontent Among Workers

Announcement that the Prime Minister of Bombay had agreed to receive the deputation of the transport workers of the Bombay Electric Supply and Tramways Co., Ltd., in the course of the next few days, was received with cheers at a largely attended meeting of the members of the BEST Omnibus Drivers' Union, the BEST Omnibus Conductors' Union and the Tramway Traffic Union, Bombay, held at Jinnah Hall on Thursday night.

Mr. Purshottam Tricumdas hoped that the Congress Government would impress upon the Board of Directors the necessity of contented labour. Their demands regarding reduction in hours of work and increase in pay were just and reasonable.

Referring to the speech of the Chairman, Sir Purshottamdas Thakoredas said that the conditions of service in the Company are attractive because 2,000 applications were received every month. Mr. Purshottam replied that it was not because the service in the Company was attractive but because there was a large number of unemployed people in the City.

Though the profits of the Company had increased on account of expansion in traffic there was no increase in the pay of workers.

He pointed out that the relations between the management and the staff were not so harmonious as the Chairman wished the shareholders to believe and that discontent was increasing day by day.

Mr. Purshottam warned the directors that it was no use giving mere lip sympathy which would lead them nowhere. There were many legitimate grievances referred to, in the various representations submitted to the Directors but that they had not done anything so far to redress the same. He denounced severely their ostrich-like policy.

Finally Mr. Purshottam strongly condemned the assertion in the Chairman's speech that discontentment was encouraged in certain quarters, meaning thereby the Union leaders. The discontentment, he declared was due to the lack of foresight on the part of the Directors, who were smugly satisfied by the present conditions and who had not the interests of the workers but of some others at heart.

Mr. Ankliker the Company's Labour Officer, then addressed the workers. He was immensely satisfied with their strength and organisation of the Unions and declared that the management had no intention to break up the Unions by subversive tactics, as was suggested in certain quarters. He would do all in his power to ameliorate their conditions and redress their grievances and he asked them to look upon him as their friend. He finally wished all success to the Union's attempts to secure redress of their grievances and congratulated the workers on securing the selfless services of leaders of experience like Mr. Purshottam and Mr. Masani.

INCIDENTS AT BHAVNAGAR

(Continued from Page 1.)

sionists with sticks, 'dangas', 'hatchets' and knives, stabbing and wounding a number of people, who stupified at this sudden outburst of goondaism in the very presence of the police ran helter-skelter for safety.

The Police Superintendent was present there with a small posse of police who, however, could hardly check the mad rush of "goondas". One Bachubhai Virji Patel was stabbed in the intestine and fell unconscious. He was taken to a hospital but before he could be taken to the operation theatre, he succumbed to his wounds.

ATTACK ON VOLUNTEERS

Another man named Jadavji Girdhar Modi was similarly stabbed but has survived so far after the operation. The third, Bhagvanji Mavji, was stabbed in the back by a 'hatchet' and is lying in hospital in a precarious condition. Other persons who received injuries include Mr. Nanabhai Bhatt, the well-known educationist, who received severe lathi-blows even while he was chatting with the Police Superintendent. He felt giddy and fell down but on recovery ran straightaway to the Sardar's car.

Sardar Patel was stunned to see the bleeding of Mr. Nanabhai and after acquainting himself with the situation, took him to a hospital where he was bandaged and sent home. Another local worker, Atmaram Bhatt, also suffered assault and his ear was partly cut off.

Confusion and terrible stampede prevailed for a quarter of an hour whereafter police and volunteers managed to pacify the crowd which was asked to disperse. After some time military was called in, and the mosque was surrounded and the rounding up of "goondas" was effected from the mosque.

Heavy guard is now patrolling the place.

Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel has issued a statement in connection with to-day's disturbances. In the course of his statement he regretted the incidents, and requested the people not to lose balance but carry on their programme peacefully.—United Press.

NINETY-FIVE MUSLIMS ARRESTED

Complete Hartal In Bhavnagar

(From Our Correspondent)

BHAVNAGAR, May 14.

About 95 Muslims have been arrested in connection with this morning's "goondaism". The whole city is under the control of mounted and infantry police. The situation seems still serious. The funeral procession of the dead volunteer has been arranged at 3 p.m. under police escort. Sardar has issued a public appeal asking the people to observe complete peace. The city is observing complete hartal. Jadhavji Modi who was stabbed this morning is in a precarious condition.

Tributes To Dead Volunteer

(From Our Correspondent)

BHAVNAGAR, May 14.

A big procession in honour of the dead volunteer Bachu Patel was taken, under police escort. About ten thousand people joined it. Sardar Patel in a speech paid homage to his services and offerings in his honour were also made by Mani Ben and Mridula Ben.

Jadhavji Girdhar the other volunteer who was fatally stabbed also succumbed to his wounds in the hospital.

ENGLISH CONCEPTION OF POLITICAL TACT

Under this caption, the "Voelkischer Beobachter," of Berlin writes:

The English have their own conception of political tact. They use this conception so ingenuously and naively that one must assume they have no idea of its insulting effect on other people.

In the long history of their Empire, they have got used to regarding the world as a sort of English national possession. They believe that this national possession was entrusted to them by as it were, some higher divine ordinance giving them the right to preserve tranquillity, order and peace in the world.

There is one thing we want to make clear to the British public. The English often in their disagreements with Germany say that it is impossible to speak with us. They are wrong in using such a tone towards Germany. Germany is no English protectorate, and the English would do well to treat us as great powers usually are treated. When our national pride is injured, we turn the cold shoulder.

Textile Workers' Protest Against Owners' "New Offensive"

Threat Of General All-India Strike: Exhortation To Be Prepared For Fight

A call to prepare immediately for a widespread general strike in case the offensive of the Mill-owners against the workers in the shape of lock outs, doing away with night-shift, etc., is not checked, was made by Labour leaders at a mass rally of Textile workers held on Sunday evening, at the Kamgar Maidan, Parel, under the auspices of the Bombay Girni Kamgar Union.

An appeal was made on the occasion to Congress organisations, individual Congressmen, and to the public in general to bring Ministerial and public pressure on the textile owners.

Mr. S. P. Bhise, President of the B. G. K. U. presided.

Mr. Bhise said that the 'new offensive' was being resorted to, to counter-act any possible wage-increase and other benefits as a result of the Textile Enquiry Report which was coming. Also the millowners apprehended a demand for wage-increase in case war broke out. He opined that the future was uncertain. They were firmly opposed to further rationalisation in the industry and wage-cuts.

Mr. R. S. Nimbkar moved an omnibus resolution which drew attention to the grave situation that had arisen in the industry and the unavoidable nature of a major conflict within it unless the Government intervened.

OMNIBUS RESOLUTION

The resolution reads:—

This meeting of the Textile workers of Bombay held under the auspices of the Bombay Girni Kamgar Union (Red Flag) draws the attention of the Ministry and the public to the alarming condition in the Textile Industry. While ministerial legislation on minimum living wage and unemployment benefit still lies in the womb of future, the closing of night-shifts in Bombay, followed by lock-outs in Mills has thrown nearly 15,000 workers on the streets, without any provision for their livelihood.

Evidence has not been wanting to show that the closing of night-shifts, and the increasing lock-outs form a part of general offensive of the owners to wrest from the worker, the gain of the wage increase granted by the Congress Ministry. The owners never accepted the wage increase with good grace and had started pleading against it since the day it came into operation.

This meeting is of opinion that neither the additional taxation levied by the Provincial Government, nor the present trade conditions warrant any attack on the workers' standard of living. The meeting condemns the Indo-British Trade Agreement and the duty on raw cotton, imposed by the Government of India, and at the same time opines, that even these do not justify a wide spread attack on the existing level of wages.

"A NEW OFFENSIVE"

In the opinion of the meeting the closing of night-shifts and lock-outs in mills constitute the beginning of a new offensive to further rationalisation and bring down the wages. The meeting further declares emphatically that this offensive is started with a view to retain the extra-profits the industry was making, and to which the Inquiry Committees had drawn attention.

The looming offensive further seeks to forestall certain ameliorative measures which all Congress Ministries are bound to undertake by virtue of their declared programme—regarding minimum wage, unemployment benefit and leave with full pay.

The meeting is of opinion that a major conflict between the Textile workers and the owners is unavoidable if the attitude of the owners continues to be what it is to-day, and if the Ministry of the province fails to intervene and protect the gains that is itself has given to workers.

The meeting therefore requests the owners to stop all further offensive in the shape of lock-outs and immediately discuss situation with the Bombay Girni Kamgar Union. The meeting asks the Ministry to immediately intervene by stopping further deterioration and summon a conference of the representatives of capital and labour.

CLOSE UP THE RANKS

The meeting asks the workers to close up their ranks and immediately set afoot preparations for a wide spread general strike which may have to be resorted to if the owners remain obdurate and the Ministry fails to protect employment and wages from being attacked.

The meeting immediately decides to start a mobilising fund and holding weekly rallies for organising the workers.

The meeting appeals to the public and to all Congress organisations and individual Congressmen to bring ministerial and public pressure on the Textile owners who threaten to wipe out the wage increase given by the Congress Ministry and render further progress impossible. It is the firm conviction of this meeting that the combined pressure of workers, Congress organisations and the public will be strong enough to resist the new offensive which threatens to create unemployment and starvation for thousands and challenges the very implementing of the Congress Manifesto.

Considering the fact that the offensive is planned on an All-India scale, the meeting suggests that an immediate conference of delegates from Textile Centres be called to adopt a plan of action on an All-India scale.

Mr. R. D. Bharadwaj of Cawnpore said a similar situation arose at Cawnpore, and they had received in the same manner. He asked why the millowners would not fight British Imperialism which had bargained for an Indo-British Trade Agreement, and would only cut the wages of workers. He hoped popular Governments like the Congress Governments would not allow the offensive. A situation similar to that which prevailed before the 1929 Textile Conference had arisen. So they should again meet to deal with it. He assured Cawnpore labour's support in their struggle, and said Cawnpore might even give them the lead in the matter.

UNPARALLELED FIGHT

Mr. B. T. Ranadive said that in case the Congress Ministry did not intervene to right the situation they would have a fight with the millowners which would be unparalleled in nature. It would be a fight all over the country. Labour was now ten times better organised than in 1934.

Mr. Dutt Muzumdar (Calcutta), a member of the A.-I.C.C., visualised the possibilities of a general strike in case war broke out. He said, he would carry the message of Bombay workers to Calcutta.

Mr. S. S. Mirajkar, speaking last, said that Bombay workers always led the rest of India. It was not an ordinary occasion that they had gathered together there. He would caution the workers to get ready for a fight. The textile workers all over India he feared, would be involved in the struggle.

SECTION 144 IN BENARES

BENARES, May 14.

With a view to preventing a recurrence of communal troubles the District Magistrate of Benares has issued an order under Sec. 144 Cr. P.C. prohibiting all processions within the limits of the Benares Municipality without the previous permission of the Police Superintendent for a period of two months.—United Press.

Bhavnagar Conference Session Begins

(From Our Correspondent)

BHAVNAGAR, May 14.

The 5th session of the Bhavnagar People's Conference began this evening. Among those present were Mr. Anant Rai Pattani and Darbar Gopaldas.

After recital of the national songs by Desh Sevikas, the Secretary read messages wishing success to the Conference by Mr. Satyamurti and several Congress ministers.

SETH BAJAJ'S HEALTH CAUSES ANXIETY

Kept In Solitary Confinement In Moransagar

(From Our Correspondent.)

WARDHA, May 12.

Seth Jamnalal Bajaj, member of the Congress Working Committee and President of Jaipur Praja Mandal, is detained in Moransagar which is about 30 miles from Jaipur. He disobeyed the ban imposed on his entry in Jaipur state but he is neither tried for any offence nor produced in court to stand his trial but is kept as a 'state prisoner' since the middle of February. It is learnt from reliable sources that the climate of Moransagar does not suit him. He is kept in solitary confinement. It is also stated that he is losing weight and there is a general feeling that in interests of his health he must be removed to a better place.

City & Suburbs

LOCAL ENGAGEMENTS

To-day

Hindu: Vaishakh Vad 12, 1995
Muslim: Rabi-ul-Avval 24, 1358
Parsi: Adar 12, 1308
Hightide: 9-21; 21.05
Lowtide.: 3-01, 15,07
Sunrise: 6h 5m.
Sunset: 7h. 6m.
Municipal Standing Committee 4-10 p.m.

PARSI GENUINE FASLI YEAR INSTITUTION.

Under the auspices of the above association Ardibehesht Jashan Ceremony will be performed at 6 p.m. to-day (Monday), at Bai Pirozbai Wachha Agiari, Hornby Road, and at 7 p.m. Mr. Padam S. M. Godrez will demonstrate with projector and film-slides that 12th April falls on the Zoroastrian True Religious New Year's Day, which is connected with the Sun's entry in the real Constellation of Aries.

"WORK OF BAHMAN AMSHASHPAND IN UNIVERSE."

At the Hall on the third floor of Dadyseth House, Cowasji Patel Street, to-day (Monday) at 6-30 p.m. (S.T.) Mr. Jehangir Sorabji Chinivalla, Advocate, will give his fourth discourse on Cosmogenesis "Work of Bahman Amshashpand in the Universe."

All Parisis are cordially invited to attend.

Note—The class will remain, closed on Monday (22nd inst.).

AMUSEMENTS OF THE DAY

EXCELSIOR—"No Parking" Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
EROS—"Stolen Life" Daily at 3-30, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
REGAL—"Sky Giant" Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
RONY—"Bari Didi" Daily at 4-30, 7-15 and 10 p.m.
CENTRAL—"Birth of Shivaji" Daily at 5, 7-30 and 10 p.m.
NEW EMPIRE—"Flirting with Fate" Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
WEST-END—"The Kick" Daily at 4-15, 7-15 and 10 p.m
MAJESTIC—"A Bottle of Brandy" Daily at 4-30, 7-15 and 10 p.m.
KRISHNA—"Dushman" Daily at 4-30, 7-15 and 10 p.m.
IMPERIAL—"Sitara" Daily at 4-30, 7-15 and 10 p.m
PLAZA—"Daughter of Maratha" Time as usual.
EDWARD—"Raja Gopichand" Daily at 4-15, 7-30 and 10-15 p.m
OPERA HOUSE—"Mother India" Daily at 4-30, 7-15 and 10 p.m.
KOHINOOR—"Bramhachari" Time as usual.
BHARATMATA—"Brambachari" Time as usual.

SEVA SADAN SOCIETY.

The Seva Sadan Society offers Scholarships of Rs. 15 p.m. to Bombay women students for Collegiate and Post-Gradute Studies and one scholarship of Rs. 70 is available for a poor Parsi girl for medical studies.

Applications on printed forms available from the office should reach the Secretary, on or before June 10th 1939, at Seva Sadan, Gamdevi Bombay 7.

THE BOMBAY FLYING CLUB'S REPORT FOR APRIL, 1939

Flying time for the month was 183 hours 29 minutes which is an increase of 42 hours compared with the total for April 1938.

Flying was carried out with only one machine for a few days in the month as two machines were under repairs the annual C. of A. of VTAEZ and VT-AIO have been completed.

Cross country flights were made to Poona, Ahmedabad, Bhavnagar, Rajkot, Dumas, Ahmednagar and Kolhapur.

Mr. M. A. Pattani and Mr. E. M. Cassinath made their first solo during the month.

Messrs. B. B. Dhuru and A. R. Mehta are progressing toward their first solo.

Mr. N. F. Dalal put in his flying hours for renewal of his "A" licence.

Mr. N. K. Dubash is joining us as Chief Pilot Instructor on the 1st of May.

A very successful Supper Dance was organised by the Club on the night of Sunday the 30th April which was attended by H. H. the Nawab of Sachin and over 80 Members. Everyone enjoyed themselves, especially as the summer evenings are cool and pleasant at the Club, ever when it is hot elsewhere in Bombay

REGAL AT 4, 6-30 & 10 P.M.

THRILL piled on THRILL!

METRO
DAILY AT 3-30-6-30-10 P.M.
TELEPHONE 31045

LAST 2 DAYS!

WEDNESDAY!
Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer's
Exciting Comedy-Thriller
"FAST COMPANY"
with
MELVYN DOUGLAS
FLORENCE RICE

CONGRESS MUNICIPAL PARTY

Nominations For Corporation Committees

BOMBAY, Sunday.

The Congress Municipal Party met "in camera" for about an hour at the Congress House today for selection of the party's candidates to contest chairmanship and Deputy Chairmanship of five Special Committees of the Corporation. Mr. Mathuradas Tricumji presided. Mr. S. L. Silam was put up as a candidate for the chairmanship of the Works Committee while Mr. G. V. Kapadia was put up for the Deputy Chairmanship.

The following were the candidates for the remaining Committees:—

Medical Relief and Public Health Committee:—Mrs. Lilavati Munshi for the chairmanship and Dr. M. U. Mascarenhas for Deputy Chairmanship.

Markets and Gardens Committee:—Dr. P. H. Meisheri for chairmanship and Mr. R. B. Raut for Deputy Chairmanship.

Law, Revenue and General Purposes Committee:—Mr. Sunderdas Morarji for chairmanship and Mr. Motichand Kapadia for Deputy Chairmanship.

Tramways and Telephone Committee:—Mr. M. R. Masani for Chairmanship and Mr. Abdul Razak Abdullah for Deputy Chairmanship.

The Party selected Mr. Vithaldas Damodar Govindji for cooption on the Schools Committee to fill the vacancy caused by reason of Mr. S. L Silam being elected a Councilllor.

Tirupur Famine Relief Khadi Exhibition

The Joint General Secretaries of The Tirupur Famine Relief Khadi Exhibition Committee submit herewith the income and expenses of the above Exhibition held in Matunga, Napoo Hall from 6th to 16th April, 1939:—

INCOME.

	Rs.	a.	p.
Sri Velji Lakhamsi Napoo Rs. 46-4-0 Cash and Napoo Hall was given free of charge for the purpose.			
Sri Bhavanji Arjan Khimji	50	0	0
Sri Vinod Virchand Shah	40	0	0
Sri K. A. Subramaniam	30	0	0
Sri S. R. S. Raghavan	10	0	0
Sri K. S. Sreenivasa Iyer	10	0	0
Sri Keshavdev Nivatia	20	0	0
Sri Mavji Govardhandas	5	0	0
Total Rs.	211	4	0

EXPENSES.

	Rs.	a.	p.
Conveyance	20	7	6
Stationery, Printing and Postage	74	6	6
Cooly Charge	3	4	6
Loud Speaker and Meeting Expenses	24	2	0
Miscellaneous Purchases and Expenses	9	3	6
Total	131	8	0
Wages for Watchmen	36	8	0
Furniture Hire	30	0	0
Lighting	13	4	0
Total Rs.	211	4	0

THANA POLITICAL CONFERENCE.

(From A Correspondent.)
BORDI, May 13.

Mr. Gangadharrao Deshpande will preside over the 7th session of the Thana District Political Conference to be held on May 28 at Bordi Village in Dahanu taluka.

All India Weather

(From Our Correspondent)
POONA, May 14.

The following are the maximum-minimum temperature and rainfall figures recorded at various stations during twenty-four hours ending 8 a.m. to-day:—

	Temperature Max.	Temperature Min.	Rainfall Past 24 Hours	Rainfall Total Since 1st April	Rainfall Differ. ence to Normal.
Agra	113	81	—	—	—0.4
Amraoti	112	83	—	—	0.4
Akola	112	86	—	0.6	+0.1
Ahmedabad	106	79	—	—	—0.2
Ajmer	105	85			0.3
Ahmednagar	105	83	—	0.7	+0.3
Ambala	113	79	—	0.4	0.6
Allahabad	111	82	—	0.4	+0.1
Benares	109	85	—	—	—0.4
Bareilly	111	76	—	—	—0.3
BOMBAY	89	80	—	—	—0.1
Bangalore	95	73	—	6.5	+3.3
Bhopal	107	80	—	—	—
Baroda	108	76			—
Belgaum	101	70	—	3.1	—1.7
Bahawalpore	107	71	—		—0.1
Bijapur	109	81	—	0.5	—0.1
Bellary	108	83	—	1.4	—
Bhavnagar	108	79	—	—	—0.3
Chittagong	91	73	0.4	6.6	—2.8
Calcutta	96	80	—	3.5	—0.8
Cuttack	101	77	—	0.2	—2.1
Cawnpore	115	82	—	—	—0.3
Calicut	91	79	0.2	8.8	+2.6
Colombo	87	78	0.1	23.1	—8.7
Cheerapunji	78	62	2.1	34.3	—10.1
Cocanada	93	85	—	0.5	—0.7
Cochin	87	81	—	15.9	+3.3
Dehra Dun	105	71	—	0.3	1.0
Delhi	113	—	—	—	—0.6
Dehra I. Khan	107	72	—	0.6	—0.3
Darjeeling	—	—	—	—	—
Desa	107	77	—	—	—0.1
Dalhousie	—	—	—	3.0	—1.4
Fort Sandeman	89	65	—	1.0	—0.4
Gorakhpur	101	84	—	0.1	—1.1
Hyderabad (Dn.)	110	83	—	0.9	—0.5
Hyderabad (Sd.)	110	75	—	—	—
Indore	105	79	—	—	—0.1
Jhansi	113	88	—	—	—0.2
Jubbulpore	112	74	—	—	—0.4
Jacobabad	110	72	—	—	—0.3
Jaipur	108	77	—	—	—0.3
Karwar	—	—	—	—	—
Karachi	84	75	—	0.1	—0.1
Kodaikanal	78	60	—	6.5	0.5
Khandwa	111	84	—	—	—0.2
Lucknow	111	82	—	—	—0.6
Ludhiana	112	76	—	0.4	—0.7
Lahore	110	74	—	0.1	—0.7
Lyallpur	108	76	—	—	0.8
Multan	108	75	—	—	—0.3
Mysore	97	72	—	6.9	+2.2
Madras	106	83	—	5.2	+4.4
Marmagoa	85	80	—	0.1	—
Dalegaon	107	73	—	—	—0.3
Mussoorie	85	66	—	0.5	—1.4
Mahableshwar	93	74	—	0.7	—1.0
Murree	—	—	—	—	—
Mount Abu	90	76	—	—	—0.5
Masulipatam	94	84	—	0.1	0.9
Mandalay	99	78	—	0.7	—2.6
Mangalore	91	83	—	5.0	+2.7
Meerut	—	—	—	—	—0.6
Mercara	84	60	0.1	1.7	—2.5
Nagpur	112	90	—	0.3	—0.5
Ootacamund	77	54	—	5.9	—
Patna	99	83	—	0.1	—0.7
Peshawar	100	69	—	0.7	—1.7
Poona	104	72	—	0.1	—0.6
Pachmarhi	100	82	—	—	—0.5
Port Blair	86	78	0.2	10.1	+2.8
Quetta	80	46	—	1.1	—
Ranchi	96	73	0.4	0.9	—0.8
Rawalpindi	101	66	—	1.8	—0.7
Rangoon	89	79	T	5.5	—
Ratnagiri	87	79	—	0.1	—0.1
Rajkot	104	75	—	—	—0.2
Sialkot	108	75	—	0.9	—0.6
Srinagar	79	49	—	2.6	—2.4
Sholapur	112	82	—	0.4	—0.3
Shillong	78	61	0.3	3.1	—7.4
Simla	—	6.5	—	1.4	—1.6
Surat	105	77	—	—	—0.1
Salem	101	81	—	7.0	+3.1
Trichinopoly	105	82	—	5.8	+2.9
Trivandrum	87	80	0.9	14.5	+7.7
Vizagapatam	91	84	—	—	—1.3

T indicates rainfall of 1 to 4 Cents.

Poona Weather Summary

POONA, May 14.

The unsettled conditions in West Central Bay of Bengal have become unimportant, but the advance of the monsoon in south of the Bay of Bengal is maintained.

The Western disturbance passed away through extreme North after causing scattered light showers in North-West Frontier Province.

Rainfall has been local in Malabar, Assam and occurred at a few stations in Bengal, Chota Nagpur. Day temperatures are appreciably above normal in Assam, West United Provinces.

The chief amounts of rainfall are:—Cherrapunji, two inches; Dubri; Trivandrum, one; Jalpaiguri, three quarters; Sibsagar, Dinajpur Ranchi, half; Chittagong Mymensingh, Shillong, Calicut Darjeeling, quarter.—A.P.

COLABA OBSERVATORY, BOMBAY.

Summary of Meteorological Observations during 24 hours ending 8 a.m. of 13-5-1939

Change of 8 a.m. barometer in past 24 hours —.063 inches.
Temperature (dry bulb) at 8 a.m. 82.9 degrees.
Temperature (wet bulb) at 8 a.m. 76.5 degrees.
Maximum temperature during 24 hours 89.1 degrees 1.8 (below normal).
Minimum temperature during 24 hours 78.6 degrees 0.3 (below normal).
Relative Humidity at 8 a.m. 73 p.c.
Direction of wind at 8 a.m. N
Velocity of wind at 8 a.m 2 miles per hour
Total movement of wind in 24 hours 207 miles
Velocity of maximum gust of wind during 24 hours 21 miles per hour.
Extent of cloud at 8 a.m. (the whole sky cloudy eq. 10) 3

OFFICIAL BAROMETER READING DATED 13-5-39

At 8-7 a.m. local time (8-46 a.m. Indian Standard Time) and temperature 81.8 deg. F., a mercury barometer without index error at mean sea level would actually read 30.00 inches and a compensated aneroid 29.79 inches.

For correction of ship's instruments please subtract from the above official barometer reading 0.001" for every foot of elevation of the instrument above mean sea level

Messrs. Forbes and Lund have received the following quotations from their Agents in London to-day:—

TABARRA CONTROVERSY TO END?

Honourable Compromise Likely In Day Or Two?

LUCKNOW, May 14.

"The negotiations are still going on, and they are likely to be concluded within a day or two. There is every possibility of an honourable compromise," observed a prominent Shia leader, who is playing a prominent role in the negotiations with Government regarding the "Madhe Sahaba" "Tabarra" controversy.

Syed Ali Zaheer, a Shia M.L.A., had talks with Sir Sultan Ahmed and Sir Raza Ali, and later with the Premier, the Hon. Pandit Govind Ballabh Pant, in this connection.

The Premier is proceeding to Naini Tal to-night, but the negotiations will be continued by Mr. Rafi Ahmed Kidwai, Revenue Minister, in the absence of the Premier, and finally the Premier's consent will be obtained.

The "United Press" understands that a definite formula has been evolved in connection with the "Madhe Sahaba" "Tabarra" controversy.

It is further understood that some prominent Shias, who were arrested in connection with the "Tabarra" agitation and have been serving imprisonment in different jails of the province, are being brought to Lucknow for consultation regarding this formula.

Forty-one Shias were arrested to-day in connection with the "Tabarra" agitation.—United Press.

"MADHE SAHABA" "TABARRA" CONTROVERSY

Reaching Its Final Stage

LUCKNOW, May 14.

"The negotiation has reached its final stage and a decision will be taken this way or that in the course of the day", observed a prominent Shia leader asked whether anything was likely to be recided finally regarding the "Madhe Sahaba" and "Tabarra" controversy.

Frantic efforts are being made by all concerned viz. Government, Shia and Sunni leaders, to evolve an honourable settlement.

Sir Sultan Ahmed and Sir Raza Ali, Shia leaders, and Sir Mahomed Yakub, Sunni leader, have arrived here in this connection and held informal discussions.

"Though I am not a party to the controversy I feel every Muslim ought to take interest in it," declared Sir Mahomed Yakub interviewed by the "United Press".

Sir Mahomed Yakub saw the Hon. Mr. Hafiz Mahomed Ibrahim, Communications and Irrigation Minister, this morning in connection with the negotiation.

The Executive of the U. P. Provincial Muslim League is meeting this evening to decide as to whether the League should intervene to end the 'impasse' or continue its attitude of neutrality.—United Press.

FATAL ACCIDENT ON PEDDER ROAD

Parsi Dies As Result Of Car Collision

Two businessmen of the City were involved in a car accident during the early part of Sunday night on Peddar Road, while proceeding towards Mahaluxmi. As a result Minocher Framji Guzder died of injuries in the J. J. Hospital. Seeing a car ahead, coming from the opposite direction Jamnadas Shamji, who was driving the car swerved to the left and collided with a lamp-post. The car turned turtle pinning the occupants underneath, from where they were extricated and taken to hospital. Mr. Shamji was treated at the hospital.

The deceased Mr. Guzdar is understood to be a resident of Farsi Colony, Dadar.

Opening Of Bandra Talkies

Mr. H. T. Sorley Collector, Bombay Suburban District opened the Bandra Talkies on Sunday. The first film to be shown there was "Robin-Hood". Mr. Abram made a welcome speech on behalf of the Directors. Mr. Rana, a Film Journalist is in charge of the theatre as Manager.

ISLINGTON C. F. CLUB

Offer To Tour India Not Accepted By A. I. F. F.

CALCUTTA, May 14.

The A.I.F.F. decided at their meeting to-night not to accept the offer of the Islington Corinthian Football Club (London) to tour India in January 1940. The proposal they thought might not be profitable Moreover as the M.C.C. would visit India, it might be unwise to entertain another tour.

The Committee convened by Mr. P. Gupta, Hon. Treasurer met at the "Amrita Bazar Patrika" office under the presidentship of Prof. Monil Huq of Bihar.

The Committee decided to enforce the decisions that were made at the last annual meeting of the Federation.—A.P.

THAKORE SAHEB FOR HILL STATION?

(From Our Correspondent.)
RAJKOT, May 12.

Mr. E. C. Gibson, Resident for the States of Western India Agency last night left for Balachhadi, a summer resort in Jamnagar. This arrangement is meant to help Gandhiji who may often need his services in connection with the solution of the Rajkot tangle. The Resident has been obliged to drop his usual summer resort at Mt. Abu. It is reported that the Thakore Saheb of Rajkot will leave for some Presidency Hill station while Mr. Virawala will go away to Bagsara, his own estate.

BAN ON IMPORT OF MATCHES.

In exercise of powers conferred under section 7 under the Matches (Excise Act 1934), the Central Government has absolutely forbidden the bringing of matches into British India from Virpur State and Shahpur Taluka under Western India States Agency.

Parekh's Inconclusive Talks With Mahatmaji

RAJKOT, May 13.

Durbar Virawala, in response to Mahatmaji's invitation, visited him, last night, and had discussion for half an hour. It seems that Mahatmaji had tried to find out, if there was a way to bring out an amicable settlement.

Another of Mahatmaji's visitors was Sjt. Kalidas Parekh, one of the 21 Biradkars. He also had a talk, this afternoon, with Mahatmaji for about two hours, in the presence of Dhebar and two other workers. Sjt. Parekh explained his view point to Mahatmaji who also wished to know the differences between Mr. Parekh's group "visa-vis" Virawala and Dhebar, and also wanted to know if there was any scope of a satisfactory solution for the same, according to him, though Mahatmaji is understood to have already chalked out his own line, but Sjt. Parekh's talks remain inconclusive.

KARACHI-COLOMBO AIR SERVICE

Will Operate Via Poona Instead Of Via Bombay From June 3

The Secretary of the Tata Sons Limited—Aviation Department, Bombay, writes:—

With effect from Saturday June 3, 1939, our Karachi-Colombo service will operate via Poono instead of via Bombay. In accordance with this programme the first northbound service to operate from Poona will be on Saturday June 3, 1939, and the first southbound service via Poona will be on Saturday June 3, 1939, that is, on the same day.

We give below our monsoon time table:—

SOUTHBOUND:						Hrs.
Dep. Karachi	Mon.	Tue.	Wed.	Fri.	Sat.	0630
Arr. Bhuj	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	0810
Dep. ,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	0840
Arr. Ahm'd.	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	1015
Dep. ,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	1045
Arr. Poona	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	1300
Dep. ,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	1330
Arr. Hy'bad.	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	1645
Dep. ,,	Tue.	Wed.	Thrs.	Sat.	Sun.	0630
Arr. Madras	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	0920
Dep. ,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	1000
Arr. Trichi	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	1130
Dep. ,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	1200
Arr. Colombo	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	1420
NORTHBOUND:						
Dep. Colombo	Sat	Mon.	Tue	Wed.	Fri.	0900
Arr. Trichi	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	1130
Dep. ,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	1200
Arr. Madras	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	1330
Dep. ,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	1400
Arr. Hy'bad.	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	1650
Dep. ,,	Sun.	Tue.	Wed.	Thrs.	Sat.	0630
Arr. Poona	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	0945
Dep. ,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	1015
Arr. Ahm'd.	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	1230
Dep. ,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	1300
Arr. Bhuj	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	1435
Dep. ,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	1505
Arr. Karachi	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	1645

PROGRESS OF LITERACY CAMPAIGN

9,800 Under Training In Labour Area

Women Show More Intelligence And Men More Enthusiasm: All Doing Well

(From Our Staff Reporter)

Standing in the corridor of one of the humble chawls of the Bombay Improvement Trust, I saw ten illiterate men citizens squatting on one side and ten women on the other side of the corridor and receiving their twelfth lesson in the series which is to render them literate at the end of the month. The corridor in the chawl had been specially turned into a class room because there was an electric bulb in the centre overhead.

WOMEN MORE INTELLIGENT

Women students were in their seats in advance of the time fixed for the lessons. They came without ceremony, picked up slates and pencils which have been provided free by the Literacy Campaign Committee and tried to memorise diligently the previous day's lessons. All of them could read alphabets easily on the 6th day while some could sign their names on the tenth day. Men students did not seem to be punctual though they were enthusiastic in receiving lessons. Teachers and supervisors are of opinion that women have been doing better in the matter of getting literate than men.

TRAINED STAFF

Over 9,500 citizens are attending the classes in all the wards. Out of the 2,700 volunteers who have enrolled themselves to participate in the literacy drive, 700 are in active service while the remaining are kept in reserve. A hundred supervisors go round the 580 classes every day and see the progress of work. Each supervisor is in charge of five classes. Over these supervisors are a dozen superintendents suggesting methods of work and looking to every detail of the campaign.

BOMBAY'S SPLENDID RESPONSE

Visiting some of the classes particularly in labour area, I was convinced that Bombay has responded whole-heartedly to the appeal to citizens to render the literacy movement successful. Twelve thousand illiterate citizens have given their names as students. The Literacy Campaign Committee though unfortunately handicaped for want of sufficient funds, has taken care to provide 12,000 slates and pencils which are utilised by the students free. At the end of the month, the students will be presented with a slate and pencil each so that they could make further progress at home in the matter of literacy.

HARIJANS' ENTHUSIASM

Response from Harijan citizens has been beyond expectation inasmuch as six hundred citizens are attending the classes regularly. In the labour area covered by 'F' and 'G' Wards, as many as 1,623 illiterate citizens have been receiving lessons. The highest number of students is to be found in 'E' Ward where 1,500 have enrolled to enjoy the benefits of the literacy campaign. 'A' Ward has 600 students, 'B' Ward 452, 'C' Ward 458, and 'D' Ward 439. The classes conducted by the Health Department have a total of 879 students. Those attending Hindi classes are 2,092, Telugu classes 468, Kanarese 400 and Urdu 332 Women students total 200 in all the wards.

VARIOUS METHODS EMPLOYED

Three important methods of teaching have been adopted in the centres. A system of teaching with the help of charts based on what is called the direct psychological method has been employed in about 300 centres. In 61 centres, the well-known Dakshinamurty method evolved by Mrs. Tarabai Modak has been adopted. The remaining centres have taken up Mr. S. R. Bhagwat's method.

Classes are held from 7-0 p.m. to 11-0 p.m. according to the convenience of students. Twenty classes are meant exclusively for women and are open from 2 p.m. to 5 p.m.

Referring to the progress made so far, Miss Godavari Gokhale said that it was very satisfactory from the point of view of attendance and the enthusiasm shown by students. But Bombay's response to the appeal for funds was not at all satisfactory and much of the work was held up for want of requisite material like slates, pencils etc. She hoped the citizens would make up for their apathy.

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The Bombay Chronicle

BOMBAY: MONDAY, MAY 15, 1939

MAIN ISSUES IN DISPUTE

The lengthy correspondence between Gandhiji and Mr. Subhas Chandra Bose with regard to the appointment of the Congress Working Committee will, we hope, clarify some of the important impersonal issues bearing on the question and also remove the misapprehensions in the minds of some as to why Gandhiji did not nominate the Committee in accordance with the Tripuri resolution. We shall briefly consider the latter point first and then dwell at some length on the non-personal issues. The earliest letters from Mr. Bose made it clear to Gandhiji that the differences between the former and his old colleagues had recently grown too wide to be bridged with the help of a Committee of Gandhiji's choice. In the circumstances Gandhiji felt that such a Committee would be an imposition on the President, nor could he approve of a composite Committee as suggested by Mr. Bose. His advice was therefore as follows: "Taking all things into consideration, I am of opinion that you should at once form your own Cabinet fully representing your views, formulate your programme definitely and put it before the forthcoming A. I. C. C. If the Committee accepts the programme, all will be plain-sailing and you should be enabled to prosecute it unhampered by the minority. If, on the other hand, your programme is not accepted, you should resign and let the Committee choose its President. And you will be free to educate the country along your own lines." It is unnecessary to consider now why Mr. Bose did not accept this advice or other alternatives suggested by his old colleagues and later by Pandit Jawaharlal's resolution. Suffice it to say that Gandhiji's advice was most suitable and common not only for the present occasion but for all similar ones.

Homogeneous Or Composite

We shall now turn to the general principles that should normally govern the composition of the Working Committee. The most debated point in this connection is whether the Committee should be homogeneous or composite. Gandhiji and most other Congress leaders have always held that the Committee must be homogeneous, not in the strict sense that all members must belong to the same party, but in the liberal sense that all members must be prepared to carry out loyally, if only for the time being, the policy commended to the Committee by the Congress, even though they belong to different parties or groups. If in this sense a homogeneous Committee can also be called reasonablyy composite, the Congress has had before composite Committees and will not object to such hereafter. Mr. Bose, however, wants a composite Committee in a different sense, in the sense that it should faithfully represent the important parties in the A. I. C. C., whether or not all the members accept the policy which they are called upon to carry out. Most Congressmen will, we are sure advocate a homogeneous Committee, as defined above, rather than a heterogeneous one, as desired by Mr. Bose. The former type is conducive to smooth and expeditious action. We now know but too well how conflict in the executive causes unconscionable delays. Secondly, a policy laid down by the Congress is given the best chance of success if it is entrusted to a body unreservedly accepting it. If it fails in spite of a sufficiently long trial, it is possible to fix the responsibility on the policy and revise it. This possibility induces a sense of collective responsibility in the Committee in the execution of its pledged policy. On the contrary if a policy is entrusted to a heterogeneous body and fails in the execution, it will not be easy to say whether the fault is in the policy or in the machinery. The majority, whose party has determined on the policy, will tend to put the blame on the minority that has no faith it, while the minority will hold the policy itself responsible for the failure.

Ultimatum And Mass Action

Another important general issue discussed in the Gandhi-Bose correspondence is the feasibility of an ultimatum to the British Government demanding complete independence immediately and of nation-wide mass action if the ultimatum is not needed. Mr. Bose is impatient of any delay in this matter because he thinks that Britain's probable entanglement in the impending world war will compel her to make terms with India. But Gandhiji, who knows how easy it is for Britain to evade terms obtained from her temporary weakness rather from our own paramount strength, rightly feels that just at present nation-wide mass action is hardly practicable when there is so much indiscipline and corruption in the Congress and violence in one form or other is so common in the country. Objecting to Mr. Bose's view that the country is more sufficiently non-violent for mass action and that the charge of corruption is unduly exaggerated, Gandhiji says: "I smell violence in the air I breathe. But the violence has put on a subtle form. Our mutual distrust is a bad form of violence. The widening gulf between Hindus and Mussalmans points to the same thing. I can give further illustrations. We seem to differ as to the amount of corruption in the Congress. My impression is that it is on the increase. I have been pleading for the past many months for a thorough scrutiny. In these circumstances I see no atmosphere of non-violent mass action. And ultimatum without effective sanction is worse than useless." As regards the spirit of indiscipline growing in the Congress, apart from the well-known happenings of the last few months, the following threat held out by Mr. Bose himself in his letter to Gandhiji is significant. He says: "My resignation would mean the beginning of a new phase in Congress politics which I want to avoid till the last. If we come to the parting of the ways, a bitter civil war will commence and whatever be the upshot of it—the Congress will be weakened for some time to come and the benefit will be reaped by the British Government". When even responsible leaders so lightheartedly talk of "civil war" in the event of their terms for peace not being accepted, the occasion is hardly suitable for Congress leading a nation-wide campaign of mass action. And this view has been endorsed by the Tripuri Congress and the last A. I. C. C. meeting in no uncertain manner.

Turkey For Peace

The Anglo-Turkish Agreement, to which Mr. Chamberlain made a reference in the House of Commons, is a welcome move which ought to have been made much earlier. It is significant not only as another link in the international alliances to resist the aggression of the Axis Powers but more particularly as a stabilizing factor of great value in the Balkan politics. The landslide towards Fascism which has been manifest in the Balkan countries has now been considerably checked and may, it is hoped, lead to a stiffening of the back of Bulgaria, Yugoslavia, Rumania and Greece. On the other hand, the pact has a direct bearing on the Mediterranean situation and it is significant that pending a definite agreement the two Powers have already declared "that in the event of an act of aggression leading to a war in the Mediterranean area they would be prepared to co-operate effectively and lend each other all aid and assistance in their power". Though Mr. Chamberlain hastened to add that the agreement was not directed against any country, it is bound to prove a rude shock to Mussolini and his dream of turning Mediterranean and Italian lake.

Indeed, the value of this Agreement lies in the implied admission on the part of Britain of the danger to peace from Fascist Italy whom Mr. Chamberlain has been "appeasing" so long. Meanwhile, we are glad to note that even the London "Times" has been led to observe that "the links between Turkey and the Soviet Union should make the coming Anglo-Turkish Agreement a stepping-stone to British Agreement with Moscow". We hope the British Foreign Office, too, will realize that the need of the moment is to extend the Peace Front to Soviet Russia and give the necessary guarantees in those parts of the Soviet frontier not covered by the present arrangements. They cannot expect to secure Russia as an ally unless they also reciprocate by pledging their support those whose security the Soviets have guaranteed against Axis aggression. Will the British ruling class rise above their traditional hostility towards the Communist State and vindicate their claims to be lovers of peace?

I Cover The Town

By D. F. Karaka

A fund has been started by the staff of the Tata Oil Mills to collect money in order to perpetuate the memory of the late J. A. D. Naoroji, who was their director. But Jal Naoroji was not just a business man associated with that particular firm. A grandson of that Grand Old Man of India, Dadabhoy Naoroji, Jal showed in his life that spirit of patriotism which he inherited from his grandfather. He did much in his quiet way for an India that was fighting for its freedom and among the Congress were some of his greatest friends. Irrespective of caste, creed or religion he had friends everywhere and there were many who felt at the time of his death that had he been spared to live long he would have done more for the cause of this country. This fund, therefore, is with a view to erect if possible a welfare centre in the Oil Mills at Tatapuram in South India. Already ten thousand rupees have been collected, of which six-thousand five hundred have been raised by the staff. I mention it in this column because Jal Naoroji had a great many friends from among the public who may wish to contribute towards it. If they do, contributions will be gratefully received at the office of the Tata Oil Mills, Bombay.

* * * *

An interesting news item, hitherto undisclosed to the public, is that Z. A. Bokhari is to represent Indian Broadcasting at some International Broadcasting Conference, held as such Conferences always are, in Geneva. Broadcasting in India has become so much of a family affair that our representatives in Geneva will feel a little out of sorts in real business-like surroundings. It is sincerely hoped that Mr. Bokhari will take the opportunity of looking round and seeing for himself what broadcasting—and national broadcasting—stands for in other countries so that when he comes back to us we may find a different man from the man who suggested to me that a most humorous broadcast could be made out of "An Average Man Goes Colour-Blind" and who improved upon that by saying that as a theme one should change the colour of all the public buildings. I want Bokhari to come back with a different sense of humour from that his broadcasts have exhibited so far. Also if he has a week or a fortnight to spare, I would very humbly suggest that Mr. Bokhari makes use of that time by visiting the B. B. C. in London watching closely how that vast organisation works and how it is a source of inspiration to those who come into contact with it. Also—and this is very important—he should study how and in what circumstances "blue pencils" are used in other countries and who are the people who matter and who don't. And one more point which I must stress. I sincerely hope when Mr. Bokhari goes to Europe he will leave some of his shirts behind. It would be better if he wore Indian national dress—in fact anything other than white shirts with large red spots on them. And this is not a personal affair, Mr. Bokhari. If you were going on your own to Europe, it is your own affair what you wear, but when you represent Indian Broadcasting, we have a right to express ourselves on the sort of dress which our representative should wear, and whether you should comb and cut your hair or not. After all the world must know that we are sending out a Station Director and not a Chelsea artist.

* * * *

I am still trying to find another man who did not like the film version of "Pygmalion."

* * * *

I have privately seen the film of the Tripuri Congress taken and produced by Nanek Motwani of the Chicago Radio. Sometime ago I had reason to criticise the somewhat faulty microphone arrangements made for Pandit

(Continued on Page 11, Col. 4).

Our London Letter

War Preparations

From Our Own Correspondent

LONDON, May 5.

Since Mr. Chamberlain announced his Government's intention to introduce conscription in this country we are often reminded in the streets of Piccadilly and Shaftesbury Avenue of the days of 1914-1918. Many young men with young women in their arms, pass us along, very often fuddled, but singing drowsily, "Farewell Piccadilly . . . . Goodbye Leicester Square." And it looks like 1914 all over again in 1939, if not in 1940. Of course, as one commentator said the other day, it is true that no word seems to exist which accurately describes the present state of relations between the Axis Powers and the Anti-Aggression bloc. It is nevertheless certainly not peace in Europe; nor for the moment is it war, according to the old-fashioned definition. It is a kind of White War, or tension war, says the commentator and he will feel obliged to anyone who could care to try to find or invent the right word for the present situation in Europe. But there is no doubt this country, as all other countries, is nervously alert, stirred by an undercurrent of apprehensions.

Defence Measures

While there is general agreement that Hitler's speech to the Reichstag last week has made little difference to the international situation, new plans made public by the British Government show the British Government's determination to press forward a non-stop drive to strengthen Britain's defences. There is to be a speeding-up of efforts on three fronts. (1) Instructions have been given by the Cabinet to the Food Defence Department that Britain's war-time food defence reserves must be doubled without delay, (2) the Government has decided to speed-up the plan for the partial evacuation of business from London and the larger cities in the event of war, and (3) the Cabinet has taken appropriate steps to give effects to its Conscription Bill, which is now before the House. To meet the cost of food defence plans several million pounds have been set aside for immediate purchase. In London the decentralisation and duplication of all essential services has been proposed. This will particularly apply to Whitehall. It would cease to be the centre of Government; at the same time small staffs would remain there. Underground fortresses for such skeleton staffs are now being constructed by the Office Works under the various Whitehall buildings. The City of London, with its banks, stock exchange and shipping offices would no longer be the heart of Britain's commerce. Nearly half a million workers would be moved from this area alone.

Plans For Cities

In the West End shops, cinemas and theatres would be closed, There would be no entertainment in a war-time London because concentration of crowds must be avoided. Elaborate plans have already been taken by the authorities of museums and art galleries to remove all valuable treasures. As London dockland would be one of the chief targets, provision has to be made for the unloading of shipping at ports mainly on the West Coast. All transport would be mobilised. No private cars would be allowed for private use. Plans for the large provincial cities will be substantially on the lines of those for London.

Conscription And Ireland

Conscription as an advance answer to Hitler's Reichstag speech was a puny effort but conscription as a response to the demands of an ally was a far more serious matter. There is abundant evidence that Paris believed that British conscription is to be an integral part of a successful peace front. Moscow also hinted that without conscription British military strength could not be taken seriously and even Lord Lothian, the new Ambassador to the United States, insisted that Washington regarded conscription as evidence of Great Britain's good faith. However, the British Government was more concerned with reactions in Eire than with reactions upon the 20-year old conscripts of Britain itself. Immediately the new conscription Bill was announced Mr. de Valera cancelled his passage to New York, where he was to attend the World Fair. He was determined to prevent the introduction of conscription in Northern Ireland and also the conscription of youths in Great Britain who hold the citizenship of Eire. Lord Craigavon, a Scotsman by birth, but a super-Ulsterman, on the other hand, was anxious that conscription should be applied to Northern Ireland as soon as possible. Ulster members of the House of Commons in Westminster pressed for conscription partly from the desire of a section of the Ulster people to be more Royalist than the King of England. Lord Craigavon, I am told, saw in conscription a golden opportunity to reduce unemployment which is chronic in Northern Ireland. It was soon obvious that Mr. de Valera was ready for a "show down". If the British Government conscripted Irish youths, the Government of Eire would also introduce a conscription Bill and compel English residents in Eire to serve in the Eire Army. Mr. Chamberlain who, I understand, since his succession to Lord Baldwin has been consistently enlightened by force of circumstances in his attitude to Ireland, India and Palestine, recognised that the consequences of introducing conscription in any part of Ireland would be disastrous. They would undo all the good that was effected by the patient negotiations between Mr. de Valera and Mr. Malcolm MacDonald. It was recognised, in spite of what apology Mr. Chamberlain gave in the House yesterday for not introducing cons-

(Continued on page 9, column 2.)

FRANKLY SPEAKING

Anti-Foreign Campaign Begins

The Japanese cannot be accused at least of not being in earnest. They are following up their ultimatum to Foreign Powers with actual acts against the status of International Settlements. They landed sailors in the International Settlement at Kulangsu Island and have issued a fair warning that they propose to give similar attention to the Settlement at Shanghai. They are clearly establishing the principle of the "Imperial Way" in respect of these settlements. The Foreign Powers cannot escape this challenge without simultaneously surrendering to the whole Japanese thesis regarding China. There was a report the other day that the International authorities were determined to check lawlessness and so on in Shanghai. Was this declaration honourable and honest enough to include Japanese lawlessness? If so, the Japanese have furnished the Powers an opportunity to prove it.

Challenge To Kolhapur Diwan

In the cogent rejoinder which he has issued to the recent statement of the Diwan of Kolhapur, Mr. Shankerrao Deo has once again ably vindicated the stand taken by the State people's Parishad. Whatever apologia the Diwan had to give for the States *volte face* it remains a fact, as Mr. Deo insists, that the people have been betrayed and the assurances contained in the notifications have not been carried out. True, the rate of assessment has been reduced in certain areas but it still cannot compare favourably with that obtaining in the adjoining British districts. And instead of the bread of reforms they asked for, the people are being ground down under the stone of barefaced repression. To the usual gibe, of bogus agitation and outside intereference, Mr. Deo has issued a spirited challenge that he is prepared to hold a session of the Parishad anywhere in the State and abide by its verdict. Will the authorities accept this sporting offer?

Treatment Of Political Prisoners

Sjt. Rahul Sankrityan, a political prisoner in Bihar, having gone to a hunger-strike to enforce his demand for certain privileges for political prisoners and the inclusion of Kisan Sabha prisoners as political prisoners, the Bihar Government have issued a communique from which it appears that the Government have not yet fully solved the long-standing question of political prisoners. Whether such prisoners should have different classes among themselves and, if so, what should be the privileges of the different classes are not such hard, or new problems as to remain unsolved to this day. Some of Sjt. Rahul's demands for political prisoners seem to be rather unusual such as radio, carom, pingpong, chess, table-tennis and badminton for recreation. But it should have been possible for Congress Governments, working in concert, to decide the general question of these privileges of political prisoners.

Definition Of Political Prisoners

As regards the difficulty of defining political prisoners, a rigid definition has doubtless not been found workable but an elastic one is possible with the benefit of doubt being always given to the prisoners. There is no special difficulty in extending the definition to Kisan workers "courting imprisonment for a certain principle which he holds from altruistic motives". The mere fact of their struggling for the economic advantage of only a class will not stand in the way of their being regarded as political prisoners. But the Government are right in contending that the definition cannot apply to a person "who courts imprisonment primarily with the object of getting some property or other pecuniary advantage to himself". In any case as the Government are trying to solve this whole question most sympathetically with the help of leaders like Dr. Rajendra Prasad and Mr. Jaiprakash Narain, it is neither fair nor necessary for Sjt. Rahul to seek to hustle the Government through a hunger-strike.

Hindustani In Schools

The Bombay Government's orders on the recommendations of the Hindustani School Book Committee have now been published and deserve to be carefully noted by all school masters. It is a sound rule that every teacher of Hindustani should know both the Nagri and the Urdu scripts. Senior Hindustani students too may well be encouraged to learn both the scripts, though the knowledge of both should not be necessary for a pass in any examination in the language. It is also a wise rule, at any rate for the present, that promotion to a higher standard should not be conditional on success in the Hindustani test, though due regard will be paid to the success in considering the pupil's general fitness for promotion. We hope just as Hindustani is made compulsory for every student in an upper primary or lower secondary school, it should likewise be compulsory for every teacher in a registered school to acquire a working knowledge of the language within a reasonably short prescribed period.

POINTED PARAGRAPHS

It never kills a law to execute it.

* * *

If men were like clocks they could all go on tick.

* * *

Don't envy your neighbour's luck, envy his pluck if anything.

* * *

It may have been indigestion that made the whale give Jonah up.

* * *

Some people talk a long time before you can get at what they are trying to say.

* * *

The experience of age is responsible for more mistakes than the inexperience of youth.

WITHOUT COMMENT

BERLIN, May 11.

Political circles have received Mr. Chamberlain's speech with polite scepticism.

It is again maintained that the assurance that Britain has no hostile intentions towards Germany is disproved by British actions. The remark that Britain wants a peaceful settlement of the Danzig question is greeted with scorn.—Reuter.

* * * *

Two Frontier M. L. A.'s have resigned from the Muslim League and joined the Congress Party in the Provincial Assembly.

The peregrenating delegation of the All-India Muslim League is achieving striking success even before reaching the N.W.F.P.

But, quite seriously, Mr. Jinnah must hesitate no more. He must adopt the Pakistan scheme at once to punish the anti-Muslim Pathans.

* * * *

According to Sir Firoze Khan Noon the British Empire is not only the envy of all the rulers of the world but also the only hope for the protection of the weak.

Isn't it a pity that the rulers of the world should not be wise enough to change their envy into an active desire to become units of the Empire? And it is undoubtedly a greater pity that the natives of India should not realise that it is their weakness which is being imperially protected in South Africa.

And the greatest pity of it all is that Sir Firoz—but then he was delivering the oration at the British Chamber of Commerce in London after a dinner.

* * * *

At the same oration Sir Firoze Khan declared: "We in India" were lucky enough to get the present constitution by "mere threats of non-co-operation and non-violent civil disobedience."

Good heavens! This is an outrageously open acknowledgment of the Congress and Mahatma Gandhi as the real instruments of India's political activities and achievements!

* * * *

Plans for moving the League of Nations into Central France in the event of a general European war are being made by the officials according to a Geneva report.

If the body must be preserved why not remove it to Cairo and find for it a glass case along with the Egyptian mummies?

* * * *

The London "Times" considers the "unheralded speech" of the British Premier as "the most important he has ever made."

Which unfortunately recalls to mind the unheralded acts that have usually followed his unheralded speeches.

* * * *

In a statement re British Guiana, Mr. Chamberlain declared that Government were prepared to offer the fullest facilities for any setttlement upon which refugee organisations may decide.

But the "refugee organisations" do not want refuge for refugees but Palestine.

* * * *

Japanese sailors are reported to have landed in the International Settlement in Kulangsu Island.

We are sure the settlement authorities and their various principals will lose no time in despatching the first of a series of 19 unnoticed protests on the outrages to Tokio.

* * * *

It is learnt that the Nazis have at least released the Austrian Baron Louis Rothschild who has arrived at Zurich in good health.

For his good health he must, we suppose, thank the Nazis who very considerately relieved him of all burdensome encumbrances.

* * * *

Japan, it is reported, informally offered several days ago her good offices to Germany and Poland to alleviate the tension between the countries.

The significance and value of the gesture must, we are sure, have been fully acknowledged by Japan.

* * * *

There had been a domestic argument and the chemist turned once again to his desk.

"You do not know what tears are," sobbed the wife.

"Yes, I do" answered the chemist; "just aqua chlorata and a little phosphate."

PRINCES MUST READ SIGNS OF TIMES

States People Must Have Effective Share In The Administration

Sardar Patel's Address At Bhavnagar Conference

In his address as President to the fifth Session of the Bhavnagar State Peoples' Conference Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel surveyed the international situation, the working of the provincial autonomy in British India, the awakening among the Indian States subjects in general and then proceeded to speak of the conditions obtaining in Bhavnagar State Sardar Patel referred to it as a prosperous State and paid a tribute to its late Dewan Sir Prabhashankar Pattani by saying that he would have been greatly useful in solving the Kathiawad States tangle of the present moment. Mr. Patel then referred to the latest State notification regarding the association of the subjects with the administration through representative institutions and observed that the proposed constitution of the Legislative Assembly was incomplete and not clear. He made a demand for real responsible Government and said that it was only proper that they should entertain high hopes about Bhavnagar.

The following is the full text of his speech:—

BHAVNAGAR, May 14.

I thank you for the confidence you have shown in me by unanimously electing me the President of the 5th session of the Bhavnagar Praja Parishad. I am aware that there are many among you who are better fitted to bear this burden and yet you have been kind enough to call upon me to undertake this responsibility of guiding you in your deliberations during the coming year. Under ordinary circumstances it would not have been possible for me to accept this responsibility. You are also aware that the burden on my shoulders at present is such that it would not be possible for me to undertake further responsibility, but I know that the situation in the Indian States in general, and Kathiawar States in particular, is such that hard times are in store for the States subjects. Knowing the situation in the country and in the Indian States, you have been kind enough to ask me to guide you in your deliberations, and I could not refuse the call to duty.

NEW CHAPTERS IN WORLD HISTORY

Since the last session of your Parishad one and a half years ago at Kundala, revolutionary changes have taken place in the political situation all over the world. New chapters are being written in the histories of nations in quick succession. The colour of the world map is changing every minute. The solemn undertakings and agreements between the biggest nations of the world have been torn to pieces without the last compunction. There is lack of goodwill and confidence among the people of the world. Every nation is arming to the teeth and war preparations are being speeded up for a great conflagration. Nobody is confident of the morrow.

When the nations of the world are under the clutches of warmongers, how is it possible for us to remain aloof and unaffected? Indians are not yet independent and they have not got the right to decide whether it is in their best interest to enter the fray or not. A world war is in the offing.

These quick changes in the international situation since we met last have left their mark on our movements, also. The latest scientific inventions have made it possible to communicate from one part of the world to another within a few hours and the world to-day is too small a place indeed. Hence it is not possible for India to remain unaffected and aloof. Every happening in the international sphere has its reactions on India.

PROVINCIAL AUTONOMY

In the meanwhile the New Constitution based on the principle of Provincial Autonomy has been inaugurated in British India. The inauguration of Provincial Autonomy despite its grave and serious shortcomings has been responsible to bring about a feeling of confidence among the people of British India and this in turn is having its reactions on the neighbouring Indian States subjects. Despite the defects in the New Constitution the Congress Ministries have been able to increase the strength of the people of the country. The problems that arise as a result of inherent defects in the New Constitution and as a result of the Ministries being new to popular administration, are engaging the attention of public workers and institutions, who, after bestowing careful thought and spending midnight oil, have been able to successfully solve them.

Many beneficial measures and Acts have been undertaken. There has been a great awakening among the people of British India and an atmosphere of greater things coming is created. There is a new life among the people, and it is but natural that hopes of better things to come should have been created among the States subjects. Coupled with the new hopes there is the fear that if they did not sit up and take notice, they will be left behind. Naturally, therefore, the States people have begun to assert themselves and are demanding better rights for themselves from the Princes. They want changes in the existing form of Government consistent with the change of time. Organised movements have been started in the Indian States with the sole object of getting rid of the old autocratic State of things in the Indian States.

STATES' SUPPRESSED PEOPLE

The question whether individual rulers were good or bad does not arise. They might be good; they might be bad; but the demand of the public is that there should be an end to the autocratic system of administration that has been prevalent in Indian States—a system unparalleled in the history of the world—and the administration should be based on real democratic principles. No purpose would be served by neglecting or overlooking the demands of the suppressed people of the Indian States. The earlier the authorities concerned take notice the better it is for all concerned.

The second part of the Government of India Act which deals with the Federal Scheme, and with which the Rulers of Indian States are directly concerned and through which the imperialist power seeks to bind into one the British India and the Indian India, is still hanging fire. The Indian Princes have been asked to finally express their view as to whether they would join the Federation or not. The subjects of the States have no voice in the decision of the Princes in this connection, and it is but natural that the Princes should find themselves between the devil and the deep sea.

FEDERAL SCHEME

The Indian National Congress has times without number declared its attitude towards the Federal Scheme. It has declared that the Federal scheme is full of dangers for India and its future. The Congress has decided to resist the imposition of this scheme on India. The peoples of the Indian States had some misgivings about the attitude of the Congress towards States subjects before the Haripura session of the Congress. The position was clarified at this session and the policy enunciated at Haripura regarding the States' subjects holds the field to-day. The Congress is not against the Rulers as such. It does not bear any ill-will against the Rulers. It does not want the extinction of the race of Indian rulers. The Congress has tried its best to be friendly with the States. It is an all-India body, and not representative of only a part of the country. It stands for complete independence for the entire nation. So far as Congress is concerned India is one and indivisible. It stands for the independence of the entire nation and not for one part while the other part remains dependent. If the Congress did not adopt such a policy it would lead to a conflict between the two Indias. The Congress is fully aware of the results of following a different policy that the one that it has decided upon. That was why the attitude of the Congress towards the States people's question was clarified at Haripura when it was declared that so long as responsible government was not introduced in the Indian States, the Congress could not think of British India federating with the Indian States.

UNPRECEDENTED AWAKENING

The clarification of the Congress attitude towards the States question has been responsible for unprecedented awakening among the people of these Indian States. It has resulted in the dissatisfaction of the people about the administration in the States becoming more vocal and apparent. There is an agitation carried on in practically every Indian State from Kashmir in the North to Travancore in the South and from small States in Orissa in the East to Cutch and Kathiawar in the West. Everywhere Praja Mandals have been started; public meetings and Conferences are held and demands made for a change in the administration.

The underlying factor behind all these movements in the Indian States is the anxiety of the people to have self-government and not merely good government. They want their government; they want a Government which will be responsible to the people. The Princes should take note of the feeling of restlessness among the people. They should take early steps to satisfy the demands of their subjects. If they do not, they will rue the day. Though they might suppress the popular movement for the time being, they would be bound to accede to the demands of the people at a later stage by force of circumstances.

"TRUST THE PEOPLE"

I humbly suggest to the Princes in India that they should take early steps to throw the burden of administration of the States on the people, of course with certain restrictions and safeguards. This will felicitate the political advancement of the State. The Princes should become the real protectors of the people. They should follow the footsteps of the King Emperor and devise means to avert for ever a clash between the ruler and the ruled that was inevitable, if early steps were not taken.

It is probably difficult to say how far the Princes are free to devise such a scheme. But is they who are blamed for not taking the necessary steps. That is so because even the representative of the Paramount Power has advised the Princes openly at the last meeting of the Chamber of Princes to introduce certain inevitable reforms in the States. In spite of such advice being given to the Princes by the former Viceroys, either privately or openly, one would like to know how many of them had followed such advice. Under the circumstances it is difficult to say how many of them would willingly follow now the advice in future.

RESPONSIBLE GOVERNMENT

The Indian Princes are afraid of even the expression "Responsible Government". The object of achieving Responsible Government for the States had been there in the Constitution of some of the Praja Mandals since they were first formed. Many of them passed resolutions several times demanding Responsible Government in various States. Such demands were not thought improper by the ruling Princes till now; but now we are told that the words Responsible Government could never be mentioned in any Constitution that may be framed for an Indian State. All this is to play with words. The real and important question is "Are the Princes ready to transfer power to the people or not? If they are prepared, then, what is the extent to which they are prepared to go? Are they prepared to real transfer of some real power or not? Provided the Princes are prepared to transfer some real power to the people or representatives of the people, it does not matter whether the words "Responsible Government" occur in the Constitution or not. But this should be clear; so long as the people had not got real power in their hands they are not going to be satisfied.

GANDHIJI'S LEADERSHIP

The next question is "How are the people of the Indian States to reach their goal?" It is a matter for joy that Mahatma Gandhi, himself, has come forward to guide the people of the Indian States in their movement to get Responsible Government. It is a known fact that from the time Gandhiji placed in the hands of the people the unfailing weapon of Satyagraha, they have got real life in them. Whatever reforms or powers have been acquired by the people in British India have been entirely due to this weapon. There is nothing to prevent the people of the Indian States to make use of this weapon and achieve their objective. But in wanting to make use of this weapon of Satyagraha, it is necessary that the people of the Indian States should create the necessary atmosphere. If the proper atmosphere is not there, the weapon cannot be used. In various States people had started Satyagraha to get their demands; hundreds of people courted jail during the movement and several of them have not yet come out. And yet, Gandhiji gave the word that the movement in all States should be called off. The people at the head of these movements in the States acted in accordance with the advice of Gandhiji; and the agitation has been suspended. This is the proof of the unbounded confidence of the people of the Indian States in Mahatma Gandhi. This is certainly an auspicious sign and is an indication of the bright future that is in store for the people of the Indian States.

RANPUR-RAMDURG-GANGAPUR

The situation in the country to-day is not one that would allow a free scope for launching a Satyagraha movement. The terrible, and unfortunate incidents at Ranpur, Ramdurg and Gangapur have been the signals of danger. These incidents are an indication of the tendency towards violence that is slowly growing among a certain section of the people in this country. The poison of communalism is slowly corroding the body politic.

In several States the authorities have been resorting to all sorts of methods to break up the popular

(Continued on page 8, column 1.)

CHINA BAN ON OPIUM

CHUNGKING, May 13.

Marshal Chiang-Kai-Shek has issued an order strictly prohibiting the cultivation of opium in the southwestern Provinces with stern punishment for offenders. —Reuter.

"LIKE ARCTIC EXPLORERS"

LONDON, May 15.

Reuter's special correspondent aboard "The Empress of Australia" says, the liner twice reversed the engines owing to icebergs. Three Shrill blasts of the syren at 12-30 p.m. proclaimed that we were reversing the engines and out of the fog ahead loomed an iceberg right in front spotted by vigilant lookoutmen." The liner again advanced, but a few minutes later again had a reverse. After another advance a slight rift in the fog revealed a whole field of ice on the starboard side. At one point to-day, the fog lifted and revealed the largest iceberg yet sighted a quarter of a mile away. One thing maintaining everyone's spirits has been the unfailing cheerfullness of the Queen.

"It is almost like being arctic explorers," the Queen was heard to remark as she discussed the iceberg conditions with the officers.—Reuter.

THREE EXPLOSIONS IN LONDON

LONDON, May 13.

An explosion described by passersby as terrific like a nine point two shell occurred in the public lavatories at Marble Arch in London this evening.

The door of the cubicle was blown off from its hinges and the walls were damaged, but no one was hurt, though there were about 30 in the cloak room at the time.

A second explosion occurred shortly afterwards at a subway in the Edgeware Road in London. Later, a third explosion occurred in a lavatory at Hammersmith.—Reuter.

Nearing End Of Iceberg Region

LONDON, May 14.

Reuter's special correspondent aboard the "Empress of Australia" says, another large icefloe was seen in the evening but the liner apparently is nearing the end of the Iceberg region.—Reuter.

THREE LAKHS MINERS TO RETURN TO WORK

NEW YORK, May 14.

Twenty-one Coal Associations have signed the Union Shop contracts with the United mine workers making possible the return to work of 300,000 miners on Monday.

Six Southern groups withdrew from the Conference without stating whether their mines would attempt to reopen on a non-union basis.—Reuter.

BILLIARDS CHAMPIONSHIP

LONDON, May 13.

The following is the United Kingdom Professional Billiards Championship final result:—

Joe Davis, Holder, 21601 beat Tom Newman 18383.—Reuter's Special.

Propaganda Started In Alsace And Lorraine

(From Our Own Correspondent.)

PARIS, May 7.

Following the Fuehrer's pointed reftrences to the conditional nature of Germany's renunciation of all claims on Alsace and Lorraine, the Propaganda Ministry is making preparations for the reopening of the old controversy around the two provinces.

Bevin Rebukes Blum

"What Right Has He To Lecture To Us?"

(From Our Own Correspondent.)

LONDON, May 7.

Mr. Ernest Bevin, General Secretary of the Transport Workers' Union, writes in "The Record," the journal of his Union:

"Before the Government's announcement all kinds of people tried to get some of us in the Labour Movement to pronounce for conscription. On one occasion three different people called at this office within a period of two days from different agencies, all with the same purpose. It was strikingly curious....."

Mr. Bevin sternly rebukes M. Blum, the French Labour leader, for his attitude towards conscription in Britain. Mr Bevin writes:

"I followed Leon Blum in the Spanish issue and supported him, thinking he was a great statesman. I defended him at Plymouth Congress and quoted his speech, and largely carried the burden of it all the way through the great tragedy of Spain, yet at no time, notwithstanding all the protests which were made, did Blum and his followers actually vote against their Government on that issue.

"What right has he to lecture us now?"

CZECH REFUGEES ORGANISE

Underground Work In Bohemia

(From Our Own Correspondent)

LONDON, May 7.

In spite of strict censorship, the real news of what is happening in Prague and Bohemia is reaching a substantial Czechoslovak organisation that has been set up among the 45,000 emigrants in France.

They have just had a big delegate conference in Paris under M. Osusky, the Czechoslovak Minister there and are publishing thrice weekly a news sheet that is circulating in France, Britain and the United States. One of these gives broad details of a big illegal organisation set up in Bohemia and of the efforts of German secret police to suppress it.

COUNTY CRICKET

Goddard's Unique Achievement

LONDON, May 13.

Following are closing scores in first-class cricket matches which commenced to-day:—

Cambridge University versus Middlesex at Cambridge: Middlesex 398, (Robertson 106, Price 80, Mann 62, Hulme 51, Dickenson took five wickets for 25).

Gloucestershire versus Worcestershire at Bristol: Worcester 141, (Goddard 9 for 55). Gloucester 165, (Sinfield 69, not out, Howorth 6 for 45, Martin 4 for 44).

Derbyshire versus Surrey at Chesterfield: Derby 209, (Worthington 71, Gregory 5 for 44). Surrey 149 for 3, (Barling 52, not out).

Hampshire versus Warwickshire at Portsmouth: Warwickshire 163, (Steele 6 for 62), Hampshire 168 for 3, (Creese 82, not out).

Nottinghamshire versus Glamorgan at Nottingham: Notts 439 for 7, (Harris 65, Heane 67, Hardstaff 67, Voce 53, Gunn 119).

Goddard was sending tall offbreaks. He took nine wickets for the third time in his career. The remaining batsman was to-day run out. Goddard took ten Worcester wickets in 1937. Compton gave no chances. Driving on both sides and with occasional hooks he scored second century of the season. His score included 14 fours. With Allen, who played faultless cricket, he added 106 runs in 85 minutes for the second wicket. Allen scored ten boundaries.—Reuter.

3 ARMS FACTORIES IN EGYPT

CAIRO, May 13.

Details of construction of three Arms Factories in Egypt, are announced. Tenders estimated at £900,000 will shortly be invited in Britain and Egypt.—Reuter.

(Continued from Col 7)

concerned, for even if it goes up to 500,000 bales it will not reach the 1936-37 figures. Taken on the whole one finds that there are no signs of improvement in our export trade and even with the continued export of treasues the country has been unable to meet even "the home charge". There is little hope for the future unless steps are taken to se- the continued export of treasure of trade in merchandise.

GLOOM OVER GAY SIMLA

Nervousness About Future And Uncertainty Of Present Grip Of Official Circles

(From Our Special Correspondent)

SIMLA, (By Mail).

It is only this week that the official season in Simla can really be said to have opened. The Viceroy is back from his long tour and has settled down at the Lodge. In a day or two his new Cabinet will meet to consider the many questions which are awaiting decision—new because the old trio who were generally regarded as the most powerful members in it, Grigg, Sircar and Stewart, are out of it. It will have to meet, however, without the much-discussed newcomer from London Sir Ramaswamy Mudaliar as he is not expected to reach Simla before Saturday next. The offices of the Punjab Government are also to open here later this week. There is to-day an indefinable feeling of presentiment in the air. One feels it as one walks along the Mall, Simla's great social promenade. It can be seen also in the anxious and careworn faces of the officials in the Secretariat. Nervousness about the future, uncertainty of the present, and anxiety brought by the legacies of the past, all have combined to cloud the atmosphere. A strange beginning indeed for the proverbially gay reason of Simla.

CHATFIELD REPORT

It is invariably the case with the Government of India that at the beginning of every Simla season it has some important announcement to make. In quick succession came two important announcements last week—first that the report of the Chatfield Committee has been received in Simla, and second, that five more British Regiments were leaving India next month on transfer to the British Establishment. The one is evidently the result of the other. The policy of reducing the number of British troops in this country which has been a long standing demand of the Central Assembly, has evidently been accepted by the Chatfield Committee. The usefulness of the Chatfield Committee's work in India will be mainly judged by the amount of additional contribution which it is able to secure for India from the British Government. But whatever may be the reliefs which India is able to secure in these directions, it will not help to reduce the military budget, for whatever amounts are saved, will have to be spent on the mechanisation of regiments, modernisation schemes, development of the Navy and Air Force and other measures in the light of the Chatfield recommendations. As I have already explained in previous letters advance may be expected in two directions—firstly, increased production of war materials in this country by development of ordnance factories so that in the event of war the country may be able to supply the Army with its needs, and secondly, increased opportunities to this country for developing its air force and navy.

ANOMALOUS POSITION

The position regarding the Bill recently certified by the Viceroy to give effect to the Indo-British Trade Agreement, appears a little anomalous. Immediate effect has been given to three items of preferences under the Provincial Collection of Taxes Act which authorises collection for two months but unless the Bill becomes law by securing the assent of the Governor-General, the duties are liable to be refunded. The remaining clauses of the Bill excepting these three have not yet been given effect to and their position remains as it was before the Bill. Evidently the arrival of the new Commerce Member in Simla is being awaited before any decision is taken as admittedly it involves matters of high policy.

MORE PAY FOR ANGLO-INDIANS

It has been an open secret for some time that the claims of the Anglo-Indians for higher pay have been accepted by the Secretary of State. Sir Henry Gidney, the Anglo-Indian member of the Central Assembly, went specially to England on this mission last year. The debates of the Central Assembly in 1934 and 1935 when Sir M. Zafrulla was Railway Member bear witness to the fact that at that time the Government was strongly against giving higher pay to the members of any particular community for doing the same work as others. This as was urged at the time, was a question of principle, for it is hardly conducive to the right spirit in the public services if people holding the same posts and doing the same work are paid differently merely on the ground that a certain community has a higher standard of living. What has happened that the Government of India has now gone back on this principle. There is a strong suspicion in political quarters here that this is due to pressure from the Secretary of State. The fact that the new minimum of pay for Anglo-Indians is to be made up where necessary by payment of a special allowance on account of their liability to service in the Indian Auxiliary Force does not in any way affect the principle involved. The 1934 resolution of the Government of India fixing the communal proportions in recruitment has also been modified so as to give a special reservation of 40 per cent. to Anglo-Indians in the Telegraphists grade. This is out of all proportion to their population and is definitely unfair to other communities. I am afraid that the Government's new order favouring Anglo-Indians in this manner is bound to lead to considerale controversy during the next session of the Assembly.

BALANCE OF TRADE DWINDLES

The trade figures for the last financial year which are now available do not reveal a happy state of affairs. The total of Indian merchandise exported during the year of the value of nearly Rs. 163 crores as against nearly Rs. 181 crores during the previous year—a fall of Rs. 18 crores. Imports of merchandise have also decreased from about Rs. 174 crores in 1937-38 to Rs. 152 crores in 1938-39. The balance of trade in merchandise which was nearly Rs. 78 crores in 1936-37 has dwindled to a little over Rs. 17 the detailed figures discloses that practically every country took less from India last year as compared with the previous year except China, Siam, Arabia, Czechoslovakia, France, Sweden and Norway. Even Japan and the United States our best foreign customers who between them took nearly Rs. 37 crores worth during the previous year, have been content with Rs. 8 crores less this year. The United Kingdom bought from India only 73,379 tons of raw cotton last year as against 1,11,147 tons during 1936-37. This works out to just over 400,000 bales, the penalty minimum prescribed under the Indo-British Trade Agreement for the cotton year ending 3st December 1939 for increasing the duty judged by these figures India stands little to gain from the Agreement so far as raw cotton is

(Continued in Col 5)

World Achievement.

Masterman Ready

His friends said of him that he would go anywhere at any time, and this seems to have been true.

Sir Edgeworth David, one time Professor of Geology at Sydney University, was seeing Sir Douglas Mawson off on Shackleton's expedition to the Antarctic. As the ship was about to sail he remarked that he wished he was going too; and someone replied, "Why don't you?" Immediately this amazing man sent a telegram to the University to say that he was taking a year's leave, another to his wife, and joined the ship. His equipment was no more than a flannel shirt and a toothbrush!

With Mawson and McKie he undertook a sledge journey to the South Magnetic Pole. The most adventurous journey of his life, his companions had narrow escapes from death, and the whole party were almost wiped out through starvation.

Having arranged to be picked up by Admiral Evans, the party made for a good point on the icy shores of Ross Sea. Unfortunately they arrived at an inlet where they were not expected, and Evans was unable to locate them. Winter floe ice was collecting, and the safety of the ship was threatened, but bravely Evans clung to the hope that the rest of the party were alive and could be found. He steamed back into the encroaching ice for 50 miles when an outlook man discovered smoke. It was at first hardly believed, but it was true. The explorers, at their last gasp, were cooking their last meal when rescued. It was hours before they could eat any of the food on board ship.

Sir David served as a Mining Geologist in France during the war, and though he suffered a broken leg when 58, he did not consider simself too old to rejoin the Forces and carry on. In more peaceful times he has made wonderful geological discoveries in the Cambrian rocks of South Australia, his whole life being one of great achievement.

WILL PRINCES TRUST PEOPLE?

Satyagraha Has Given Real Life To States' Subjects

(Continued from Page 7).

movement and have been responsible for a reign of terror. Those who have to part with power appear to be restive through fear and anger. Some of those who have nothing to lose have become tools in the hands of the States and have become prepared to do anything, as a result of false fears and misunderstandings of the real situation.

Some of the rulers think that the safest way, so far as they are concerned, would be to follow the policy of foreigners—Divide and Rule. Under such circumstances, it would be wise for the people of the States to suspend their agitation. It is to their advantage not to continue the agitation under an unfavourable atmosphere. It is necessary that they should examine their innerself, and by a process of self-introspection know their own shortcomings and try to overcome them. Those who have full confidence in the people and their methods of fight have no cause for despair.

SUSPENSION OF SATYAGRAHA.

The fact that Satyagraha has been suspended in the States should not cause any anxiety to the workers and leaders. After all the handicap in the way of reaching the goal due to the suspension of the Satyagraha movement is nothing compared to the dangers of continuing the movement under unfavourable circumstances. The Satyagraha should have confidence in himself and his methods. After all, the tornado of repression and violence generated by the activities of interested parties was bound to have short life. It was bound to disappear. Under a proper and saner atmosphere the prospects of a Satyagrahi achieving his object will be brighter. Till the proper atmosphere is created it is necessary that the Satyagrahi should develop self-control of mind, speech and action. He should be helpful by his actions to clear the atmosphere which is clouded today.

While on the one hand the Princes are leaving no stone unturned to suppress the popular movements by cruel and inhuman methods and resorting to improper means of threats and intimidation and forcibly obtaining declaration of loyalty, there is, on the other hand, the move to introduce nominal sham reforms and thus deceive the world. The Princes are anxious to carry on with the old system of administration. Under the false pretext of introducing democratic responsible government they are devising ways and means of continuing the old system of administration. Some of the advocates and supporters of the old system of administration have been saying that the people are not yet fit for the introduction of Responsible Government in the States.

ARE THE RULERS FIT?

Have those who have been talking about the fitness of the people in the States ever considered how many of the rulers of the six hundred States in this country are fit to be real rulers? Are all those born in Royal families fit to be real rulers? And, if it is admitted that from among the several rulers some are unfit to rule, will those who talk of fitness of the people point out some remedy of getting the better rule? The right to dethrone an oppressive and autocratic ruler has been recognised from times immemorial. History testifies to this fact. Therefore, instead of entering into the question as to whether the ruler or his subjects are fit to rule or not, it would be better to recognise the signs of the times and accede to the demands of the people. This is in the interests of all the parties concerned.

Unfortunately, the rulers refuse to take note of the changing conditions. They are to-day making efforts to set up a united front against their people. Several rulers are joining hands in an effort to suppress their subjects in an organised manner. They have been spending their energy in framing highly showy and substanceless schemes without any intention of parting with real power, with a view to outwit the people. These Princes who are anxious to join hands against their subjects seem to be ignorant of the fact that different conditions prevail in different States and the attempt to solve the entire problem by one uniform method would be fruitless.

Whatever attempts the Princes might make to set up a dummy constitution, the people will be never satisfied so long as real power is not transferred to their representatives. Despite this fact futile attempts are being made to push back in all conceivable manner possible the progress of the people towards their goal. The Princes possibly are not aware that however much they try and whatever means they might adopt to suppress the people, the day was bound to come when they would have to give up their present attitude towards their people and transfer real power to them.

CONDITIONS IN BHAVNAGAR

Now let us turn to the conditions prevailing in Bhavnagar itself. As soon as we enter Bhavnagar, we are reminded of the late Sir Prabha Shankar Pattani. The loss of this great statesman is visible in every step that is taken in Kathiawar. His death has meant the lack of a real politician in Kathiawar today. Had he been alive, he would not have allowed the situation to develop so that Gandhiji may have to fast at your door-step. He could never have tolerated such an ignominy coming to Kathiawar.

To-day the position in Kathiawar is quite different from what it was a few days ago. Kathiawar is ablaze. From every quarter reports of unconcealed goondaism, dacoities and other atrocities are received and attempts are being made to break up people's organisations and Praja Parishads. People of several States have been leaving their State boundaries as a result of unbearable oppression. The relationship between the Ruler and the ruled in this State are different.

PROSPEROUS STATE

In this State there is no question of quarrels between the different sections of the people. One can freely discuss in every detail the rights and responsibilities of the State and the people. Fortunately the State has got no reason to doubt the aim and activities of the Parishad. From the very start it is known what the Parishad stands for. The Parishad stands for achieving responsible government and yet it desires to achieve its objective under the aegis of the Durbar. No one has any ground to doubt the loyalty of the people to the State.

Apart from this the Bhavnagar State is a prosperous State. It is a progressive State. It has no debts. On the contrary, it possesses considerable assets. The revenue of the State is very considerable. These favourable circumstances are the outcome of the far-seeing and statesman-like administration of the late Sir Prabhashanker Pattani. If Sir Prabhashanker Pattani were alive to-day, he would have solved the complex and complicated problem facing Kathiawar, and Gandhiji would not have been forced to restrict himself to a sphere of narrow activity leaving aside the more important problems. Sir Prabhashanker is not alive to-day, but he has entrusted the care of the people of Bhavnagar to his worthy son and naturally, all expect that he would follow in the footsteps of his illustrious father by giving the right advice and assistnace to the young and generous ruler. He would thus efface the disgrace attached to Kathiawar and add glory to Bhavnagar.

PEASANTRY'S LOT

We have passed many resolutions in the previous conferences. We passed as many as 40 resolutions at the last conference held at Kundala. It is meaningless to pass all these resolutions time and again. The time has now come when we should pass only one resolution, and that is on the main issue before us. If we can put into effect that resolution, that is, if we can secure a constitution ensuring responsible government to the people, other resolutions are not necessary. The main population of the State consists of agriculturists. The burden of taxation in most of the Indian States falls mainly on the backs of the poor agriculturists residing in the villages. He has no voice in the administration as he is ignorant, illiterate and simple-minded. He has no idea whatever as to what his rights are. He is accustomed to put faith in God and blame fate for all his miseries. He has lost all self-confidence.

Therefore, if there is any meaning in demanding or securing responsible government, it can be only in removing the hardships of these numerous and unhappy agriculturists in the Indian States who are suffering from starvation. Lack of food and proper clothing has made them into skeletons. And what is required is to instil a feeling of self-respect and self-confidence into them. The general welfare of both the State and the people lies in doing this work. It is only when these agriculturists get adequate representation in the administrative machinery of the State and when their voice is heard in the administration that a government can be regarded as responsible government and it is only then that the hardships that the agriculturists are facing today will find a real solution.

Therefore if we pass a resolution demanding responsible government then there will remain no need for passing separate resolutions regarding agriculturists, labourers, municipalities, village panchayats, debt redemption, bribery, corruption, prohibition, etc., etc.

STATE NOTIFICATION

A small notification has recently been published by the State. An attempt has been made in it to give an outline of the changes to be introduced in the administration of this State. The Parishad has to deliberate over this notification. There is nothing in it which can satisfy the people. We should, therefore, make this plain to the State in all humility, but with all fairness. The outline about the constitution of the legislative assembly given in the notification is incomplete and not clear. It is difficult to dilate on it at this stage. But this much is clear from it. Whatever may be the constitution of the assembly, it will only be a sort of an advisory body. It will be a body without a soul. If this is correct, then we should formally declare that the people will not be satisfied with such an assembly. The right to tender advice with responsibility can only train critics, but the Assembly as contemplated under the notification, will not give the training necessary to carry on the administration of a State. No responsible citizen can find any interest in receiving training as a critic without any responsibility for the administration of the State. Responsibility cannot be given till the people become fit for it and fitness cannot be attained without shouldering of responsibility. Therefore arguments of unfitness carry us nowhere.

BHAVNAGAR'S OPPORTUNITY

The facilities and freedom obtained in this State are hardly to be seen in other States in Kathiawar. The late Prime Minister Sir Prabhashanker Pattani, supported and blessed the establishment of Praja Parishad and its activities. The Parishad had always the sympathy of the State. Its object is not unknown to it. The relations between the State and the people have always been cordial. The State possesses a number of capable persons who can shoulder the responsibilities of the State administration with zeal and selflessness. The State is rich in its resources and the people are loyal. The ruler has travelled wide and has toured in the foreign countries. He has seen the modern world. He is generous and noble-hearted and good-natured. The Prime Minister too is a true heir to his illustrious father. All these unfavourable circumstances combine to give a unique opportunity to Bhavnagar to be beacon light in the chaotic darkness in the present day Kathiawar. It is, therefore, proper that high hopes should be entertained about Bhavnagar. May God fulfil these hopes and add to the prosperity, peace, happiness and glory of Bhavnagar.

A SHORT STORY

TITLE HOLDER

(By BARBARA ANN BENEDICT.)

Sue didn't intend to go on pretending she was anyone but herself. The idea had appealed to her at first as a lark, inspired no doubt by the cocksure attitude of the rather handsome young man who had come strolling along the beach and paused to watch her execute a swan dive from the pier's end.

"You broke it a little too soon before hitting the water," he told her seriously when she had climbed the ladder back to the pier. "You should hold it until the very last."

"Indeed?" said Sue. She flushed not from embarassment, but from the knowledge that the last she knew she held title to the Eastern Coast women's diving Championship. And if things went well she would retain that championship at the forthcoming meet to be held at the Spray Club in two weeks. It was because of the meet that she had come to Florida and was now living with her friends, the Lamonts, far up the coast and away from everyone. It gave her a chance to polish off her form in privacy.

"Indeed?" she repeated. "Perhaps you can tell me how it should be done." Her voice was tempered with sarcasm, which fact the young man ignored completely.

"Glad to." And for the next fifteen minutes Sue listened to about as silly a description of a swan dive as she'd ever heard. She didn't know whether to be angry or amused When he said patronizingly: "Go on; try it now," she chose the latter course. It really was funny, and the young man was really serious. She executed the dive, purposely making a botch of it. He shook his head sadly. "You keep trying. I think you've got something there."

"Thanks," said Sue, restraining an effort to laugh. "Come around to-morrow and give me another lesson."

"I'll do that," he replied, to her astonishment. "Name of Esson. Hal Esson. Possibly you've heard of me."

"Who," asked Sue of Marie Lamont when she returned to the house, "is Hal Esson?"

Marie reflected. Dana, her husband, grinned. "So that's who the guy was down on the pier? Honey, you sure pick yourself sugar daddies. Hal Esson is worth an easy two millions. He's only twenty seven and he made every dime of it himself. Believe it or not he's promoter. Promotes everything from prize fights to cock fights. Smart boy."

"Indeed," she said. "Perhaps you can tell me how it should be done."

That explained a lot. It explained Hal Esson's cocksureness. And it explained, conceivably, his interest in her. She didn't mention the startling thought that had occurred to her until after she had talked to Hal Esson the next day.

"Look," he said, "after giving her a book account of how a front somersault should be executed, "I know ability when I see it. You've got something, baby, and you're hiding your light under a bushel. Now listen: there's a swimming meet coming off down here soon. How about letting me groom you as an entry? We'll keep it a secret. I'll do all the arranging; you do the diving. We'll split the first prize money."

"Well, well, well!" said Sue. She appeared to consider. "O.K., pal. It's a deal! I've always wanted a crack at fame and fortune.

"But why?" asked Marie Lamont, "are you doing it, darling?"

"Because," said Sue, "this Hal Esson youth knows too much for his own good. He's too rich. He's too conceited. By the time he's thirty he'll find he's too old to get some fun out of life. He needs to be laughed at. Won't." she added delightedly, "he be an astonished young man when I'm introduced at the meet as the Eastern champion!"

"I'm practically hysterical thinking about it," said Marie.

It was a lovely plan and probably would have done young Mr. Esson a lot of good. He appeared on the pier every day and Sue listened attentively to his advice and then made an attempt to follow it. Day by day she appeared to improve, and Mr. Esson seemed very gratified.

"The smug, conceited nitwit," Sue thought. Aloud she said: "You must come up to the house and meet my friends. They're dying to meet you."

"Delighted," said Mr. Esson, quite as though he could understand the Lamont's viewpoint.

So the four of them had dinner together, then Sue and Hal went walking in the moonlight, and suddenly Sue wished she hadn't pretended. She tried to fight against this thought, but it persisted. And the annoying part, the very annoying part, was that she had discovered qualities in Mr. Esson besides conceit and vanity and smugness. He was, by and large, a very likable young man.

There was, however, no getting out of it now. To admit her deceit would make things rather complicated. She's have to go through with the business and hope that Mr. Esson was broad-minded enough to see the humour of it.

There were three days remaining before the meet. Hal gave her final instructions, looking at her gravely and making her wonder why he seemed so strange. She decided that it was she and was more disconcerting than ever.

The night before the meet she cried herself to sleep. The next morning she rode down to the Spray Club with the Lamont, resolved to tell him everything, sparing him the humiliation. But he wasn't there to meet her. He didn't show up at all. Instead a messenger came bearing a note: "Dearest," the note read, "I can't go through with it. I'm sorry, but I've fallen in love with you. I know it would break your heart if you lose and you would hate me. I'm going to be honest with you: I've been hearing about this girl Sue Harris. I'm afraid she's better than you. Does that sound disloyal? Please try to understand."

The multitude of fans who had come to watch Sue Harris retain her title were disappointed and astonished when it was announced she had defaulted. Hal Esson was astonished and pleased, because it proved the one thing he wanted to know.

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Need For United Front In Common Struggle

People Of British India And Those Of The States Should March Hand In Hand

DOHAD, May 14.

Welcoming the delegates to the second session of the Central India States' People's Conference, which commenced here to-day under the presidentship of Acharya Narendra Deo, Mr. Kamalashanker Pandya, Chairman of the Reception Committee described the popular movements in various Indian States for the establishment of responsible government in them, and the measures adopted by the State authorities to meet the situation.

A HEARTENING SIGN

Continuing Mr. Pandya dealt with the Congress attitude towards the States' people. He said: "We have found that the national struggle for liberation cannot be carried on by the people of British India alone, and that the people of Indian India should also march hand in hand with the other people for political, economic and social emancipation. The Indian National Congress has proved to be very inspiring to the people of the State and the association of prominent Congress leaders with the movement of the States' people is a heartening sign.

BUT STEP-MOTHERLY TREATMENT

"There was a time when the Congress leaders treated the States' people in a step-motherly way, and I may here point out that disciplinary action was to be taken against me for actively helping the struggle of the Jhabua people through the Dohad Congress Committee. But matters have changed, though not for the best. The policy of non-intervention, initiated at Haripura and modified at Tripuri, still stands, and we all must make joint united efforts to change that policy. The policy of non-intervention has failed and we owe an explanation to the Viduraswatham and Travancore victims of State repression.

FORGE UNITED FRONT

"The coming times are full of revolutionary possibilities and if we are able to forge a united front I am sure we will ere long be able to achieve democratic responsible Government in many States. With that aim in view we should work in close collaboration with the Indian National Congress, the united joint front of the people. We should do nothing to weaken it. We should establish Congress Committees in every States and the Praja Parishads should work jointly with the Congress Committees.

We have an able leader in Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru who has shouldered the responsibilities of the presidentship of the All-India States' People's Conference. Mr. Subhas Chandra Bose is also free to concentrate his attention on the States' people's front."—United Press.

MESSAGES TO CONFERENCE

DOHAD, May 14.

Many messages have been received from prominent leaders wishing success to the Central India States' Peoples' Conference which commences to-day under the presidentship of Acharya Narendra Deo.

The messages include those of the Hon Mr. Sampurnanand, Education Minister, U. P. Government, Swami Sahajanand, Dr. Sumant Mehta, Mr. S. A. Brelvi, Mr. Rangildas Kapadia, Secretary of the All-India States' People's Conference and Mr. Haribhau Upadhyaya of the Gandhi Seva Sangh.

The Subjects Committee met this morning and the open session commences at 7 p.m.—United Press.

WILL BHAVNAGAR FOLLOW TRAVANCORE?

In the course of his welcome speech, Sjt. Doulatram Sakerlal Mehta, Chairman of the Reception Committee of the Bhavnagar Praja Parishad said:—

The Bhavnagar Praja Parishad saw the light of the day in Samvat 1980, and it was meeting in Bhavnagar, this year, a second time in its history. During this period of 15 years its workers have come in close contact with masses, in villages; they have come to know the will and woes of the people, and have endeavoured to rouse mass awakening in educational and other problems. The workers have been straining every nerve to take up problems that would tend to the public welfare, and they have been successful in their efforts wherever they got co-operation of the State authorities.

Reference was then made to the various activities of the Parishad during the last year in which the speaker said the people had saved thousands of rupees, and which resulted in great mass awakening. The value of "sangathan" was appreciated, and steps were taken towards collaboration between rulers and the ruled.

But the Parishad had many things to do yet, specially towards the resurgence of the nation, and with that end in view workers who believed in offering their services for the greater good of the greatest number had to work in right earnest. It was time youths with that noble aim in view, went about villages, taught the people the true aim of their lives, induced the people to shake off lethargy and impotence, to revive the village arts and crafts and take care of the land to make it more productive. If the youths under the auspices of the Parishad undertook to do these important things Swaraj would be achieved unasked for. He hoped youngsters would be prepared to do such deeds, and elders would give them every encouragement.

PLEA FOR REMISSIONS

Continuing, Mr. Mehta said that the Parishad had put forward several demands before the State authorities. He hoped to see the burden of land assessment lessened, and the peasants of the State would get as much relief as the peasants of the neighbouring Gaekwad States were getting; also the land dues amounting to rupees 22 lakhs would be remitted, and one-third of the revenue of each village would be spent on activities tending to public welfare. He also hoped to see the end of 'veth' (forced labour).

Their demand for Responsible Government was as old as the hills, and it had been the ideal of the Parishad ever since its inception. Sir Prabhashankar Pattani had promised to put this State in the forefront of all other States, and if their demand for Responsible Government had emanated from true hearts he did not doubt that it would soon be granted.

Proceeding further, Mr. Mehta said that the demand of the Bhavnagar people was to see Responsible Government established in the State under the aegis of the Maharaja Saheb, and to have the people's voice in the administration of the State, which was at present conducted by officials only. The people of the State would no longer wish "to be bound in official chains", but would like to see Responsible Government established, as was the case in the neighbouring States of the Gaekwad of Baroda.

STATE ORDER AND PEOPLE'S DEMANDS

Concluding, Mr. Mehta said that the State had lately published an Order announcing the establishment of a Legislature, for which they were all thankful to the Maharaja. In this connection Mr. Mehta, referred to the two demands made by the Working Committee of the Parishad, and requested the audience to examine these demands in the light of the announcement made in the Order.

Mr. Mehta then indulged in a little plain-speaking and said people would not be satisfied with the crumbs thrown at them; and exhorted the Maharaja to establish real Responsible Government, after following in the footsteps of the rulers of Travancore and Indore, and thus earn their blessings, so that the history of the Bhavnagar State would be written in letters of gold.

MUTT AND JEFF—Maybe Jeff's Opening Speech Had the Other Guy Tongue- Tide — By BUD FISHER

THAT'S WHAT I SAID - IF YOU KNOW HOW TO ARGUE YOU GOT THE NEXT GUY LICKED! WORDS SPEAK LOUDER THAN ACTIONS! THAT'S MY MOTTO!
DO TELL!
IF YOU HAVE AN ARGUMENT WITH YOUR WIFE SHE ALWAYS WINS WHETHER YOU'RE RIGHT OR WRONG! DON'T SHE? SHE ALWAYS HAS THE LAST WORD!
THE GUY WITH THE BEST LAWYER ALWAYS WINS, WHETHER HE'S RIGHT OR WRONG! WHY? BECAUSE THAT LAWYER KNEW HOW TO OUTARGUE THE OTHER LAWYER!
YESSIR, FROM NOW ON I'M GONNA PRACTICE THE ART OF ARGUING! I'LL ARGUE MY WAY TO SUCCESS! -- I'LL ALWAYS HAVE THE LAST WORD!
HEY! I'M LOOKING FOR AN ARGUMENT!
POW!
SEE THAT!! I HAD HIM LICKED BEFORE HE STARTED! HE DIDN'T SAY A WORD!
Fisher

YOUR DAUGHTER'S HEALTH

Young girls need special care and attention to help their delicate systems during the change-over to womanly functions. Careful parents realise this but often forget that complete and regular bowel movements are necessary to maintain a healthy condition of the body. It is very important to avoid giving adolescent girls harsh laxatives which may put too great a strain on the growing child and result in complicated internal troubles later in life.

Doctors and nurses have for many years recommended California Syrup of Figs as the ideal laxative. A pure fruit preparation, it acts naturally and gently on the bowels; and since it is a liquid, you can measure each dose to suit your child's condition. Children enjoy its pleasant taste and never give any trouble about taking it.

Write for the booklet "Building a Child" It is full of information and will be sent post free upon application to Martin and Harris Ltd., P. O. Box 665, Calcutta.

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3. When you take them out you'll find 'Steradent' has made an amazing difference—your dental plates will be clean and fresh.

This simple test has convinced thousands. It will convince you. It is guaranteed to do so, or the cost of 'Steradent' will be immediately refunded without question. The Dental Profession has endorsed 'Steradent' as the finest preparation ever produced for cleaning and purifying false teeth. Over 10,000 dentists prescribe it.

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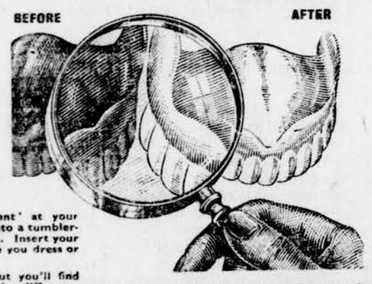
BEFORE AFTER



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Steradent

OUR LONDON LETTER

(Continued from Page 6).

cription in the Northern Ireland, that worsening relations between London and Dublin could please only Berlin. Of course, it has become more difficult than before to rebut the charge, often heard in Belfast, that Downing street is indifferent to the loyalty and steadfastness of Ulster. It is not but it intends to make a success of Dominion Status in Ireland and elsewhere. It knows where the sympathies of the majority in Fermahagh and Tyrone lie. It is openly suggested that Baltic Pacts with Germany would soon compel Britain to regard Eire and not Denmark as Britain's larder.

Ulster Exempted

Lord Craigavon came to London early this week and talked through his hat as he always does. He talked in the name of the whole Northern Ireland people ignoring the existence of a large section of the Labour people and the adherents of the I. R. A. He refuted Mr. De Valera's claim to speak for the whole of Ireland as a national territory—a claim that Mr. de Valera said would remain as long as the Irish nation remained. His Lordship made unsuccessful attempt to contradict Mr. de Valera's statement that to conscript Irishmen was an act of aggression. To his surprise Lord Craigavon found that even the Cosgrave Party spokesmen were opposed to conscription. To the Cosgrave Party it was amazing at a time when British and France were facing a situation in which their very existence was at stake that Britain should have gone out of her way to raise such a matter of grave misunderstanding between the two countries at the present moment. Naturally, Mr. Chamberlain declared in the House of Commons that the Conscription Bill would not apply to Northern Ireland. He was impressed not so much by the pleadings of Lord Craigavon as by the attitude of the Northern Ireland Labour.

Northern Labour Party

The Northern Ireland Labour Party Executive had issued a statement protesting against conscription and repudiating Lord Craigavon speaking for the working men of Northern Ireland and advocating conscription. They expressed the belief that if Mr. Chamberlain's Government would link up all countries opposed to Fascism there would be no war and no need for conscription. Similarly there were remarkable scenes in West Belfast on Thursday night (May 4) when about 2,000 young men and girls carrying hurling sticks clubs, and walking sticks, paraded through the Falls Road district, which is Nationalist area, headed by a band playing Republican tunes. At the front of the procession was a man waving a large republican tricolour—the display of which is forbiden in Northern Ireland—and other men carried banners bearing the inscriptions "Down with Partition," "Join the I.R.A." and "Break the connection with England." After marching through the area the procession halted. and a young man read the following I.R.A. statement:

"All the Army units in the six Ulster counties are to hold themselves in readiness for an immediate response to orders from headquarters. Arms and equipment must be ready for distribution and commanding officers are instructed immediately to supervise all details. The civil population without any distinction of religious or geographical distribution, will be protected from military interference by Britain and the machinery of social services maintained unimpaired. Enemy preparations of a military nature, whether in the way of propaganda or pretended precautionary measures against attack, must be ignored and a policy of complete non-co-operation enforced. The strength, discipline, and unity of purpose of the Irish Republican Army has made Britain withdraw the threat of conscription and rallied the majority of thinking civilians behind our leadership. We must increase that strength, maintain that discipline, and unite for the decisive struggle which is approaching."

Nazi Agents In Britain

Of course, these activities of the I.R.A. are placed at the doors of the German Nazis by the British pro-Chamberlain Press. There is no doubt that Sir Samuel Hoare, the Home Secretary, shares that view. Naturally he has ordered the Manchester police, I am told, to keep under observation German Secret Service agents in Liverpool, Manchester and Preston. They are to investigate a theory that Nazi agents are helping to finance the acts of terrorism by the Irish Republican Army. These enquiries are no doubt based on a "discovery" that one German agent has given cheque for substantial sums of money to men bearing Irish names. Men speaking in Irish accents have also been seen by the Scotland-yard agents visiting a centre in a northern city which has aroused suspicions through its German associations and one German in this country is suspected of having provided explosives for several of the earlier acts of terrorism. It is stated that six Nazis in the North are the people who hold the key to the problems and these are under special and constant surveillance. So far they have not been included in the batch of Nazis whose passports are to be withdrawn.

MARATHI PERIODICALS

Special Issues Of 'Sahyadri' And 'Jyotsna"

The two high class Marathi monthlies "Jyotsna" of Bombay edited by Mr. V. S. Khandekar and "Sahyadri" of Poona edited by Mr. D. V. Kale have issued their specials for the month of May.

"Jyotsna" has made a special feature views of leaders from all over Maharashtra on the question of its unification. It would seem that the C. P. and Berar leaders are not opposed on principle to the unification of the scattered parts of Maharashtra in four or five different political jurisdictions but looks upon the formation of Mahavidarbha i.e. the unification of Berar and Marathi Districts of C. P. into one province to start with. These leaders are Messrs. B. G. Khaparde, R. M. Deshmukh, G. A. Ogale, Raghavendra Rao and others. Messrs. N. C. Kelkar, M. R. Jayakar, V. R. Shinde and Dr. R. P. Paranjpye do not seem to look upon this question as of practical importance at the present moment.

Besides this feature, the "Jyotsna" May issue contains a number of poems, short stories and articles by Messrs. Khandekar, Madholkar, Sham Rao Oak, A. A. Kanekar, Prof. Laxman Rao Sardesai and others. The monthly feature of the novel by Prof. V. R. Ambekar and Mr. T. V. Parvate's monthly review of international affairs are noteworthy contributions.

The "Sahyadri" has accommodated about 50 articles, all referring to golden deeds from the Mahratta history, deeds that show the Mahratta nationality to special advantage. Indeed, such anecdotes and tales from modern history of Maharashtra are a source of inspiration for all. The anecdotes from the 'war of independence' of 1857 and the capture of Bassein Fort by Chimnaji Appa are topical in that the 1857 day and the Bassein bicentenary came up in the month of May.

Rajen Babu For Gaya?

GAYA, May 13.

In connection with the communal situation in Gaya the Hon. Mr. Anugraha Narayan Sinha, Finance Minister, and the Inspector General of Police, Bihar arrived here this morning.

Dr. Rajendra Prasad, Congress President, is expected to arrive here to-morrow.—United Press.

NEED FOR LIVING FAITH IN NON-VIOLENCE

(Continued from page 14.)

grow every day in strength. I am only pleading for a radical change in the technique.

CORRUPTION IN OUR RANKS

Having said this I come to the policy of the Gandhi Seva Sangh. If you have followed what I have said so far, you have perhaps realised that we shall have to remodel ourselves somewhat. We shall have to examine ourselves critically and find out whether we have stood the test. If in doing so we are found wanting, it would be better to reduce our numbers. 20 genuine members with a heart-belief in truth and 'ahimsa' are better than 200 indifferent ones. They willl one day drag us to destruction. the 20 may one day increase to 200 genuine ones.

Has not corruption crept into the Sangh too? Have not the members given way to hypocrisy, suspicion, mutual distrust? I do not know all the members, I know the names of only a few, and I am not speaking from personal knowledge; I am speaking from limited experience, Jamnalalji is unfortunately not here to-day. He has often shared with me his experience of many institutions with which he is connected. Why should it be difficult to run them smoothly? Why can't we, with any amount of confidence, fling our workers from one part of the country to another to take charge of the work there?

LIVING FAITH IN GOD

All this I say not to find fault with you, but in order to drive home the necessity of discipline and strict observance of our own principles. Now a Satyagrahi should have a living faith in God. That is because he has no other strength but that of his unflinching faith in Him. Without that faith how can he undertake Satyagraha? I would ask any of you who feels that he has no such faith to leave the Gandhi Seva Sangh, and to forget the name of Satyagraha.

SYMBOL OF NON-VIOLENCE

How many of you have a living faith in the spinning wheel? Do you believe in it as a symbol of non-violence? If we had that faith, our spinning would have a potency all its own. Spinning is even more potent than civil disobedience; the latter may provoke anger and ill-will, spinning provokes no such feeling. My faith in the wheel I declared 20 years ago. I am declaring it again with the added strength of my 20 years' experience. If you feel you have no such faith, I would again ask you to forget Satyagraha.

Shri Prajapati Misra said that he had been able to introduce some spinning wheels in villages within a radius of five miles from here. What is there in this to be proud of? Laxmibabu has organised a good exhibition, but there was nothing there to send me into raptures. Bihar which boasts of so many good workers should have no home without a spinning wheel. We can change the face of Bihar if we all knew what a potent force the spinning wheel is. I am not talking of the thousands of our starving sisters who must spin for their bread, but I am talking of those who protess to believe in truth and non-violence. The moment they realise that spinning is the symbol of non-violence, it will serve as a beacon-light to them, it will inspire all their conduct; they will regard all waste of time as criminal, their language will be free of all offensive expression, they will not think an idle thougnt.

VIRTUE OF THE WHEEL

By itself the wheel is a lifeless thing, but it becomes a living thing when we attribute certain virtues to it. Even 'Ramanam' is by itself lifeless, but it has become a living symbol of the Deity because millions upon millions of people have consecrated it. Even a sinner may turn the wheel and add to the nation's wealth. I know people who nave told me that the music of the spinning wheel has stilled their lust and other passions.

It is because I have invested the spinning wheel with that power, that it has become so essential to the Satyagraha of my conception in India. When I wrote "Hind Swaraj" in 1908 I had not even seen a spinning wheel; in fact I had even mistaken a loom for it. But even then it was for me a symbol of non-violence. Let me therefore repeat that I do not want people to launch Satyagraha if they have no such belief in the spinning wheel. They may offer Satyagraha on their own, but I could be of no use to them.

CONGRESS CORRUPTION

As regards the question of corruption in the Congress, the best way in which we can help to eradicate it is by purifying ourselves. The problem in its organisational aspect will have to be tackled by the Congress. Truth and non-violence are no less articles of its creed than yours. The Congress can change it, you may not.

I come now to what is called the "Gandhian" ideology and the means of propagating it. The propagation of truth and non-violence can be done less by books than by actually living those principles. Life truly lived is more than books. I do not say that we may not issue books and newspapers. I only say that they are not indispensable. If we are true devotees of truth and 'ahimsa', God will endow us with the requisite intellect to solve problems. That devotion presuposes the will to understand our opponent's viewpoint. We must make a sincere effort to enter into his mind and to understand his viewpoint. That is what is meant by non-violence walking straight into the mouth of violence. If we are armed with that attitude of mind, we may hope to propagate 'ahimsa' principles. Without that, book and newspaper propaganda is of no avail. You do not know with what indifference I used to run "Young India." I did not shed a single tear when "Young India" had to be stopped. But Satyagraha, which it was intended to help, survived it. For Satyagraha does not depend on outside help, it derives all its strength from within."

COMMUNAL RATIO IN SERVICES

Congress Position Explained In Calcutta Parleys

CALCUTTA, May 13.

The Conference of leaders of parties in the Bengal Legislature was held this afternoon in the Chief Minister's room to settle the question of communal percentages in the services. The attitude of the Congress Party was explained by Mr. Sarat Chandra Bose. leader of the Congress Party.

It is understood that Mr Bose addressed a letter to the Chief Minister in this connection referring to the strained communal relations created by the utterances and statements of Ho. Mr. Fazlul Huq and the passage of the Calcutta Municipal Bill and pointing out that there was no further utility for the conference at which the spirit of conciliation was absent.

CONGRESS ATTITUDE

Although the Congress was opposed to communal representation in the services, they had agreed to participate in the conference with the object of arriving at a transitional arrangement, as would give satisfaction to the different communities without clashing with the basic principles of national unity and efficiency of public services.

They thought that having regard to all the circumstances the fixing of the communal percentage would be the first step towards communal harmony and understanding.

The basis of the formula for the percentage, Mr. Bose urged should be population, educational equipment and administrative experience of the respective communities.

The formula which might be evolved for Ministerial Services should not apply to superior services of the Judicial, Educational and other posts requiring scientific technical qualifications where merit should be deciding factor.—United Press.

Gross Earnings Of State-owned Railways

SIMLA, May 13.

The total approximate gross earnings of all State-owned railways for the period of ten days ending 30th April, 1939, amount to Rs. 268 lakhs. This is Rs. 8 lakhs less than the approximate gross earnings for the corresponding period of the previous year, Rs. 11 lakhs less than the actuals for the corresponding period of 1938-39, and Rs. 21 lakhs less than the actuals for the corresponding period of 1937-38.

The total approximate gross earnings from 1st to 30th April, 1939, amount to Rs. 8.15 crores.

This is Rs. 32 lakhs less than the actuals for the previous year and Rs. 35 lakhs less than the actuals for 1937-38.—United Press.

Sir Sultan For Lucknow

PATNA, May 13.

Sir Sultan Ahmed left for Lucknow to-night in connection with the Shia-Sunni disputes. From there he proceeds to Simla and will return to Patna on May 20.

Sir Sultan Ahmed will then proceed to England by air to spend his vacation there.—United Press.

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INDIAN WATER CHESTNUT

Singhara As Food Articie: Possibilities In India

A possible source of good food available on a large scale to supplement sago, arrowroot and similar foodstuffs, for which a good market, yet unexplored, exists in India and abroad, is the Singhara or "Water Chestnut" (Trapa), according to the Industrial Section of the Indian Museum (Botanical Survey of India).

There are thousands of suitable sheets of water which given enterprise and cheap labour, could be made to yield rich crops of "Singhara." The extensive lake-like tanks of Southern India, the jheels of Central India and Bombay, the stagnant pools of East Bengal and Assam.—all can be placed successfully under cultivation for the Singhara.

The extensive cultivation of "Singhara nut" in all localities where water abounds, has been advocated at various times and experimental cultivation in the reservoirs and lakes of the Madras Presidency has been specially recommended.

The kernel of the nut is white and esculent and of a fine cartilaginous texture. Rich in starch, it is said to be equal in dietetic value to rice. It is agreeably flavoured, easily cooked and digested and supplements sago, arrowroot and similar foodstuffs. and may also be eaten raw, when fresh. Powdered and cooked with milk and sugar the nuts may be served as porridge. "Singhara" flour is a good diet for invalids. The unshelled nuts, when dry, can be carried far and stored to supplement cereal foodstuffs.

IN MEDICINE

In medicine the nuts are used in diarrhoea and bilious affections for their cooling effects, and may be used externally in the form of poultice for scorpion sting. In certain parts of the country, the ground nut is used for making the 'gula!' powder ("Abir") which Hindus use during the Holi festival.

There are four edible species of Trapa as "Singhara" is called, which are found scattered all over the world, but in India they are all called "Singhara."

Most of the species of the plant are represented in the Galleries of the Indian Museum in the Industrial Section, Botanical Survey of India.

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OUR READERS' VIEWS

Anti-Prohibition Agitation

To The Editor of "The Chronicle"

Sir,—I do not know why the Government of Bombay has been silent over the vituperous propaganda that is being carried on against their scheme of Prohibition? I am led to believe that this propaganda has now transgressed the limit not only of decency but also of the ordinary liberty to criticise Government. The anti-Prohibitionist vested interests are taking advantage of the liberal minded and democratic Congress Government and are openly inciting the credulous masses to go against a Government which is established by law and elected by majority. It is one thing to criticise the policy of Government, and to seek to change it by all constitutional means, but it is quite a different thing to incite people to break its laws which are meant for the good of the people.

The most astonishing thing in the whole affair is that the elements which have constituted themselves into anti-Prohibition staff were most of them strong supporters of the then bureaucratic Government which was itself a complete negation of civil liberty and democratic state. Whenever the Congress called upon the people to fight against such an anti-national and anti-democratic bureaucracy these same elements which are now out to champion the cause of civil liberty and democracy invariably stood by the old bureaucracy and exhorted it to use maximum of its forces against the movement which to them was a menace to the established Government. They were not ashamed of joining the ranks of aliens. Now the same forces which talked about constitution, preservation of law and order, have come out and are championing the cause of disruption under the plea of democracy. How can a strong and responsible Government shirk its responsibility and allow itself to be ridiculed by a handful of reactionary and anti-national elements?

I am reminded of the strong attitude that the Government of Bombay took at the time of labour unrest. They did not lose a single moment then and marshalled all their forces to prevent a continued Labour unrest. Unfortunately, the same strong Government is watching silently the reactionary forces gather together. It is pitiable. Is there no clause in their ordinary Penal Code which can be made use of to stop this illegal and unsocial activities of anti-Prohibition vested interests? Cannot our astute Home Minister usher in a legislation which can put a stop to such a nasty movement? The vested interests are trying their best to undermine the Government which is elected by a majority, because it wants to help the poor. The majority has every right to ask their Government to maintain law and order properly against the activities by a handful of vested interests. If the Government cannot do this then they would be failing in their duty and losing the trust put into them.

I appeal to the Congress Government to see the signs of storm and be prepared for it, for the reactionary and Fascist forces don't allow progressive forces to unite and be prepared. The present history of Europe must be a guide to us and let us not be caught by the whirlwind of Fascist-vested interests.—Yours, etc.,

'SHUDDHODHAN'.

Parsis And Prohibition

To The Editor of "The Chronicle"

Sir,—The Hon. Ministers, Messrs. Latthe and Morarji Desai, are reported to have stated in the Prohibition Propaganda meetings held at the Sir C. J. Hall on the 10th instant and yesterday that only a small section of the Parsis was opposed to Prohibition. If they have made this statement, believing it to be true, they may have had no news of the monster meeting of the Parsis called by the Trustees of the Parsi Panchayat in the same place to protest against the Prohibition policy of Government, when not only the hall but both the galleries were suffocatingly crowded by Parsi men and women, and hundreds of other Parsis who could not find any accommodation had to remain content with remaining on the footpaths till the meeting was over. They could have listened to the proceedings from the footpath, if the Police had not stopped the working of loudspeakers. It may be noted that at all the three meetings for the Prohibition propaganda only the lower hall was open and both the galleries were closed. The convenors of the meetings were so much in dread of opposition that a ridiculously big Police force was requisitioned to coerce all opposition. When passing by the hall yesterday at about 6-35 in the evening, I noticed some policemen near the side entrance lovingly welcome into the hall several non-Parsis who looked anything but respectable, and who by no stretch of imagination could have been believed to be conversant with the English language in which the speeches were to be made. Parsis like me and my two friends who were merely passing on the footpath towards the Apollo Bunder had such a suspicious appearance in the eyes of the Police that we were asked to leave the foot-path.

The Ministers seem to be also oblivious of the other monster protest meetings exclusively of the Parsi women and the Parsi priests and also of many similar meetings of the Parsis held outside Bombay all over Gujarat.

If the Ministers are still in doubt as to the views of the Parsi community on the question of Prohibition, are they prepared to face a meeting of the Parsis exclusively to ascertain such views? Or to leave no room for any doubt, two separate meetings may be called, one, of the Parsis who may be supporting Prohibition, and the other, of those who are opposed to it. The number attending the second meeting will be at least hundredfold the number attending the first meeting.

An overwhelming majority of Parsis are opposed to Prohibition not only in the interest of their own community but also in the wider interest of the whole Presidency which is being pushed to certain economic ruin by the Government's disastrous and perverse policy.

If the Ministers will not take up this suggestion, it will be obvious that by the exercise of power and force at present at their command the Congress Government are bent upon perversely foisting Prohibition upon an entirely unwilling populace, that they entirely rely on force and not on reason, and that their declaration of their Prohibition Policy being in accord with the sentiments of the subjects is a hollow pretnce which cannot serve to deceive anybody.—Yours, etc.,

DHONDY

Bombay May 12.

Pygmalion

To The Editor of "The Chronicle"

Sir,—I admire your courage in printing Mr. Karaka's criticism of Shaw's play notwithstanding I do not agree with all he writes. Where I admire your courage is that you publish an adverse criticism. I have discussed this point with other newspaper men and women in Bombay and they in their capacity as critics are not allowed adversely to criticise a film owing to the probability of the local distributors withdrawing their advertising.

Mr. Karaka is not in a minority of one as an erudite and distinguished resident of Bombay also disliked Shaws preaching and attack on middle class morality.

I can only agree with your critic as regards the Colonel. I would go even further and describe the latter not as a "continental aristocrat", but as the continental counterpart of Mr. Doolittle in his gents natty suiting.

It is strange to find a person—other than an American advocating the Hollywood method of production 'vis-a-vis' an English production with an English cast. Only in certain respect do the Hollywood studios excel those of England, namely, in actual photography, and in casting Western plays with cow-boys and cow-girls, and plays of the American underworld providing casts of nasal American citizens. The acting, as Mr. Karaka writes is "essentially English". How otherwise would he have it? The play is essentially English notwithstanding that Shaw is Irish.

Is one to assume that Mr. Karaka prefers the gaffes of American films when depicting European plays and persons. What can be more devastating than the British officer Oxford undergraduate as envisaged by Messrs. Metro, Goldwyn or Mayer and acted (sic) by say Tyrone Power. Perhaps Mr. Karaka approved Shirley Temple taking the part of We Willie Winkie!—Yours, etc.

S. G. N. SHAW

POINTS FROM LETTERS

Panchmahals Youth Conference

The organisers of the Conference say that the resolution relating to war passed at the conference, was not one of neutrality (as reported in the "Times of India") but one of emphatic opposition to India's participation in any Imperialist war.

Kaira School Board

K. J. Bengali protests against the resolution passed by the Kaira District School Board stopping the grants-in-aid to non-Board schools as a blow to primary education.

Versova Bus Service

To The Editor of "The Chronicle"

Sir,—Owing to the congestion at Juhu, Versova has now become a most ideal place for those who seek quiet and peace, away from the hum and bustle of Bombay. The Railway has been good enough to offer encouragement by providing a most suitable train service. However, the bus service at Versova is an eyesore and most discouraging to the visitors there. The buses are run at the will and pleasure of the owners. I understand that the buses are licenced to carry 25 passengers each, but, as there are only two vehicles running at irregular intervals, the buses carry from 30 to 40 passengers and many a time with additional fish baskets placed between the benches. The plight of the travelling public can well be imagined in the vehicles wherein men, women, children and fish are carried together. It is the sheer necessity that compels one to take to these buses and it is for the same reason that the bus owners take an undue advantage. But it is regrettable to note the utter lack of supervision on the part of the authorities as no civilised law will tolerate the existing state of affairs.

I hope the authorities will take early steps to remedy the deplorable condition of the Versova bus service and compel the owners to own more vehicles and run them at regular timings. If the bus owners cannot observe the terms of their contract, then it is high time that fresh contracts from parties who will provide better service, are invited and the bus service is made tolerably convenient to the public who visit Versova.—Yours etc.,

D. MASCARENHAS.

Bombay, May. 10.

Mr. Mathuradas' Speech

To The Editor of "The Chronicle"

Sir,—I shall be grateful for the use of your columns to ventilate a public grouse jointly against the Director of All-India Radio, Bombay, and the Secretary of the Indian Progressive Group for not making arrangements to have Mr. Mathuradas Tricumji's address to the Group on Tuesday evening broadcast to the public.

All-India Radio has in the past taken the trouble to relay vapid and innocuous debates on subjects like "Should Divorce Be Made Easy?". Why then was an address of great topical interest and civic importance as that delivered by the leader of the Congress Majority Party in the Bombay Municipality not broadcast? It would have made a most refreshing programme item for VUB's listeners.

I am sure the public would be grateful, if the Bombay Director of All-India, would in the future make it a point to relay and broadcast such "events" in the life of Bombay. The Progressive Group, after all, is a body whose membership is limited, so the public naturally look forward to All-India Radio, to supply them with things, they have missed when it is in their means to do so.—Yours etc.,

A PROGRESSIVE INDIAN.

Obscene Literature

To The Editor of "The Chronicle"

Sir,—Mr. N. C. Bharucha has my congratulations for bringing a resolution in the Corporation regarding obscene literature. In the vicinity of Bharda, Esplanade, Bhatia and many other schools in the fort are Choprivalas, sitting on the footpaths or having an artificial shop on the wall of a restaurant, selling dirty naked pictures and magazines to innocent children and charging them as much as eight annas for a silly book or picture hardly worth half a pice. Will the Commissioner drive these 'businessmen' and tell them to go to some other place?—Yours etc.,

HARI PRASAD GUPTA.

Bombay May 4.

Holidays

To The Editor of "The Chronicle"

Sir,—The Hon. Mr. Kher is reported to have stated the other day that Bombay had too many Holidays and that he intended to appoint a Committee with a view to reduce that number.

It cannot be denied that Bombay or rather India has, indeed, numerically more holidays than any other advanced country of the world. But, it is because India is a home of many religions and diverse communities and each of them claiming for a holiday of its own, the number has naturally swollen up.

Nothing is so productive of true ideas as comparative criticism. I have only to request those in favour of reducing the holidays to examine this problem in all its bearings by close comparative study and solve the difficulties which such examination is likely to reveal. Besides, while making comparison of holidays with other countries one should also take into consideration the glaring contrast between the conditions of services in this country and those obtaining elsewhere.

It is an admitted fact that majority of clerks in this country are employed in commercial concerns, who judge everything by its cash value and exact as much more work from their employees at as little cost as possible. Their employees have to toil from morning till late in the evening without any spare time for necessary recreations or even for attending to their physical and domestic needs. There are besides seldom any rules of leave and they have always to depend for leave even for sickness upon the entire mercy of their employers. A small leave for much-needed rest is almost out of question. A Bank holiday under such circumstances is in many cases their only day of ease and rest and the leisure for attending to their physical and domestic needs.

Apart from leave there is seldom any provision made for their old age or for their family in times of difficulty. With an exception of some few good concerns, no provision has been made for old age by way of pension, provident fund or even a gratuity. They earn their daily bread as long as they work. "No work no bread" seems to be the rule with them.

Do these conditions compare favourably with those obtaining in other countries where there are, no doubt, fewer holidays but where greater care is taken for the physical as well as economical well-being of the employed and their family and where the treatment accorded to them is much more human than is generally found here?

My request, therefore, to the Government is that the Committee of Inquiry into the holidays should also be entrusted with the work of enquiring into the conditions of service in commercial concerns and with the reduction of holidays an attempt should also be made to humanise these services and put them on the level of other countries or at least with the local Government service in respect to provisions for leave, old age funds, etc. Curtailing holidays without improving the conditions of service is simply to give a long rope to the employers to exploit their staff still further and put them to greater hardships without an equivalent return.—Yours, etc.

SURSUM CORDA.

Evening Colleges

To The Editor of The "Chronicle"

Sir,—Mr. I. B. Sen Gupta suggests in your issue of recent date that evening Colleges should be started and begs of the Bombay University to affiliate the said Colleges. He is, of course, not the first to say so. But the Bombay University thinks it below diginity to give the poorer students the benefit of higher education.

The University of London, has full provision for external students, wishing to appear at Matriculation, Intermediate and degree examinations including Master and Doctorate titles. They have a bureau which lends books and advises external students. But our University does not believe in imitation of European Universities, at least in this connection.

In the circumstances, Mr. Sen Gupta and others desirous of higher education, should consult educationalists about books in the particular branch of learning they are interested in and study them with the aid of help books, otherwise known as keys. I believe in self-effort for higher education and firmly assert that education is the inherent right of all and that education is an end in itself and a cultured mind its prize.

Degrees and diplomas are the luxuries which some can afford. Others beg from charities and get them. But self-supporting students, craving for higher education, should not waste words in the wilderness in sounding the ears of our University, which does not hear, though it can hear.—Yours etc.

HARI PRASAD GUPTA.

Bombay.

Parcel Office In Girgaon Locality

To The Editor of "The Chronicle".

Sir,—The railways cater for more traffic both passenger and goods. This is possible in proportion to the facilities they afford to the public.

Since some months past the merchants and the general public have made representations to the Agent, B. B. & C. I. Railway to open their booking office and parcel office in the Girgaon locality but still no definite information is available from them. The G. I. P. Railway has recently opened such an office in Kandewadi—Girgaon and the need for a similar office of the B. B. & C. I. Rly. is equally great. Will the authorities concerned pay early attention to this?—Yours etc.

"GIRGAON MERCHANTS".

India And The Empire

To The Editor of "The Chronicle"

Sir,—At the first annual general meeting of Indian Institute of International Affairs recently held in Delhi Sir Brojendra Lal Mitter, Chairman of the Council of the Institute in his address of welcome to H. E. the Viceroy who is its Hony. President briefly reviewed the first year's activities of the Institute. He said that Indians were preoccupied with domestic politics and very few of them interested themselves in international affairs. However he could see that more and more Indians took increasing interest in events overseas. Continuing Sir Brojendra is reported to have said:—

"The need for a thorough appreciation of international affairs is sometimes discounted in India on the ground that the Indian people are not responsible for the country's external relations and this lack of responsibility is often advanced as an argument against joining the institute. I think of no argument more futile. India may not be a full partner in the British Commonwealth of Nations and the Indian people may not be responsible for the country's foreign policy, but public opinion in India on international questions may possibly exercise some influence on His Majesty's Government in their formulation of British foreign policy."

As a public worker and an ardent student of international affairs for many years, I cannot recollect any instance when public opinion in India influenced the British Foreign Policy. Take recent instances of Abyssinia, Spain and Palestine, where Britain utterly disregarded public feeling in India. If India had her own way, Abyssinia would never have lost her independence to Italy and Palestine would remain an Arab State. The main underlying factor which invariably determines British Foreign Policy in her own Imperial interests. If Indian public opinion was respected by Britain there would be no exploitation of Africans and Asiatics on which the white races depend so largely for the maintenance of their domineering position in the world today.

Coming nearer home, the position of Indians in the Colonies is another glaring instance where Indian public feeling has been deliberately outraged by Britain. The wounds that the British Government have inflicted on the Indian nation by their policy in Zanzibar and Kenya—to mention only two colonies in the Empire—cannot be healed unless and until they revise their policy and see the wisdom of respecting Indian public opinion. Instances after instances can be multiplied to prove that public opinion in India on international questions cannot possibly exercise any influence on His Majesty's Government in the formulation of British Foreign Policy. The point to be emphasised is that not only has Indian public opinion no effect on Britain's foreign policy but it is disregarded even in the affairs of Indians settled in countries outside India within the British Empire.

Speaking on "India's Place in the Empire" at Chatham House in 1937, the Hon'ble Chaudury Sir Mohammad Zafrulla Khan said;

"Again Indian representatives are summoned to participate in Imperial Conferences where, along with the representatives of the United Kingdom and the Dominion they deliberate upon matters of common concern to the whole of the Empire Here too the fact that all matters of foreign policy must be decided by the Secretary of State for India, who indeed is India's principal representative at the Imperial Conference, gives to the participation of Indian representatives in the deliberations of the Imperial Conference a somewhat academic character". He also drew attention to the discriminatory traetment meted out to Indians in the Dominions and some of the Colonies which is "felt very keenly in India is deeply resented."

Speaking at the same meeting Sir Purshotamdas Thakurdas said:—

"Indians could, to a certain extent, appreciate the reason why they should have patience regarding their position in the Dominions but in the case of His Majesty's Government, it was extremely difficult for them to reconcile themselves to a position which appeared to them and which was quite impossible . . . " He concluded by saying that

treatment meted out to Indians in Zanzibar "within the British Empire and under the direct control of a Cabinet Minister, was than anything else."

In the light of the above facts it is obvious that the whiteman's prestige and Imperial interests have been and would continue to be the main factors in determining British Foreign Policy and public opinion in India cannot possibly—it has never done in the past—exercise any influence in its formulation.

In matters of such vital importance as British Foreign Policy, it is absolutely necessary to study the question in all its bearings with a view to enable us to see things in their true perspective. An average Indian is certainly on sound ground when he argues that since India has no voice in determining the Foreign Policy of Britain it will serve no useful purpose in joining the Institute of International Affairs. The futility of the argument lies certainly in Sir Brojendra's statement that public opinion in India may possibly exercise some influence on His Majesty's Government in their formulation of British Foreign Policy". Such an argument is preposterous and tends to mislead the public. There is no historical proof in support of it and the country's Constitution belies it. Sir Zafrulla's and Sir Purshotamdas Thakurdas's statements quoted above should be sufficient for our guidance in this respect.—Yours, etc.

MAVJI G SETH

Indians In Ceylon

To The Editor of "The Chronicle"

Sir,—In fitness of things, Sjt. Hiralal M. Desai, the erstwhile and indefatigable leader of the Indians in Ceylon and President of the Indian Mercantile Chamber of Ceylon, has brought to light the deplorable state of Indians in Ceylon through the columns of the "Chronicle" in illuminating and elucidative way.

No one daresay that Indians in Ceylon are exploiters at the expense of Sinhalese, Indians have failed a vital and healthy economic need and it can well be said that the present prosperity of Ceylon is largely due to the presence of our brethren in Ceylon. Sjt. Desai has well exposed the racial discrimination as rampant in Ceylon now-a-days. Indians are considered undesirables and are deprived of franchise to some extent. Genesis of franchise and the present state of affairs and the attitude adopted by the Government of India and Ministers in Ceylon have a sorry tale to tell. Healthy efforts are being made by Mr. Desai and other Indian leaders in Ceylon to redress the present grievances, but it is for the Government of India and the members of the Central Legislature to take the mangled matter at hand without any further ado.—Yours, etc.,

KANTILAL D. KORA.

"Congress Crisis"

To The Editor of "The Chronicle"

Sir,—Mr. Karaka's comments in your issue of the 2nd inst. on the "Congress Crisis" do not throw much light on the controversy. His reading of the situation is as unconvincing as his prophecy betrays lack of vision.

The object of this letter is not to counter any of Mr. Karaka's arguments but to bring home to him a fact which he has apparently overlooked, namely, as to who of the two, (Roy or Bose), represents Bengal best. The 1934 Assembly elections offered us a chance to know fully about this and we have not found sufficient reasons to revise our opinion. Perhaps Mr. Karaka owing to his preoccupation in England at that time was not aware of "Home Politics"! It is common knowledge as to how Roy's nominees were received by the electorate and how the Bose group secured cent per cent success. In the face of this it needs more than courage to forecast that Roy could bring about a Congress Ministry in Bengal!—Yours etc.,

R. P. AIYER.

Algebra Paper

To The Editor of "The Chronicle"

Sir,—Matriculation examination held by the Bombay University has recently been the subject of severe criticism, which in no way is unjustified. Vice-Chancellor's statement is sympathetic in certain respects, but the result when declared will show how far the statement has been enforced. It is absolutely desirable that the present system of appointment of examiners should be completely overhauled. The spirit of provincialism and communalism in University affairs should be entirely discouraged and put an end to. No one can dispute that the Algebra question paper was abnormally unusual and stiff. Grace marks or lenient examination of the said answer paper will lead nowhere. Under the circumstances, it would be in fitness of things if result of the Matriculation examination is declared on the mark obtained in subjects other than mathematics, and it should be declared as if mathematics was an optional subject.—Yours, etc.,

KANTILAL D. KORA.

Matric Marathi Passage

To The Editor of "The Chronicle"

Sir,—I have read in your paper that Urdu and Hindi passages given for translation at the Matriculation Examination were difficult to be translated. But it was the same case with the Marathi passage given for translation into English. It was not only difficult and lengthy but also defective in language. I also request you to ask your practised translator to translate it into good English.—Yours, truly.

X. Y. Z.

Dadar, April 24.

Matric Urdu Passage

To The Editor of "The Chronicle"

Sir,—I heartily support the appeal of A. N. for giving due consideration, while valuing the answers, to the untranslatibility into English of the Urdu passage in the General English Matriculation paper this year.

May I further appeal to the authorities to exercise discretion in the selection of people to do this work? It is necessary that such people should be selected, who know the language and not merely persons who might on the basis of academical qualification claim a knowledge of the language without possessing it in the real sense.—Yours, etc.

MANTUR.

Matric Translation Paper

To The Editor of "The Chronicle"

Sir,—It is indeed very kind of the Vice-Chancellor of the Bombay University that he has assured the matriculation candidates in time, that the University authorities will take care to see that candidates will not suffer in any way in view of the "unnatural and out of the way questions" in the 'Algebra paper' this year. On behalf of the innocent candidates I implore that the Vice-Chancellor would do another benevolent act by directing the University authorities to view sympathetically the candidates' answers to the question on translation in the "English" paper.

(1) The original passage in English which has now been traced and given in the press for comparison, is far beyond the reach of candidates. In view of the complex nature of the ideas contained in it and the peculiarity of style of the original passage, it would be too much to compare the candidates' answers with the original and expect them to come any way nearer it. If that would be the criterion for marking that question, I am sure, many a candidate would then cut a sorry figure. (2) The rendering of it into some provincial languages has been done in a very awkward and unnatural way for two reasons: (a) The original passage is such as it does not admit of an easy literal rendering into Indian languages. It can be very well done if recourse is taken to free rendering which cannot be done when a passage has to be given for translation; and (b) often times the work of rendering such passages into Indian languages does not seem to be entrusted to experts who have attained some respectable position in the field of literature. I can say so particularly with regard to the Kannada rendering of it which has been done quite unkannada-like.

I have so far seen agitation carried on against it both in the Kannada and Marathi press.

I hope, therefore, you will please bring this fact to the kind notice of the Vice-Chancellor who, I am sure, will not leave this matter quite unconsidered and will rise equal to the occasion again to rescue the poor candidates as he has already made himself popular with the student world by his one unprecedented benevolent act.—Yours, etc.

S. S N.

Govt.'s Apprentice Scheme

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—About 250 apprentices (Matric passed and failed students) have trusted in the goodwill of the Bombay Government and mill-owners of Ahmedabad and Bombay and have joined the five-years scheme started by them in May 1937.

It appears that a certain mill in Ahmedabad is trying to des-

(Continued on page 11, col. 4)

From Across The Seas

Gleanings From The World Press

LONDON, May 7.

On May 6, 1910, the bells of England announced a new King—George V. On May 6, 1935, King George V and Queen Mary celebrated their silver jubilee.

And on May 6, 1939, the King and Queen made history as they departed for their tour of Canada and the United States. And on each Royal Day the sun co-operated. On May 6, 1939 the sun shone as brilliantly as he did in 1935 and 1910

* * * *

Sir Samuel Hoare, the Home Secretary, once cried to imitate great men who read detective stories in moments of stress, but failed.

The other night he said "I hate detective stories" and added that during the September crisis he read, for the fourth time, Stendal's "Chartreuse de Parme", a war novel notable for an account of the Battle of Waterloo.

The Home Secretary was addressing the Institute Francais. "How intrigued Stendal would have been to see a British Minister at the end of those long conferences with M. Daladier and M. Bonnet stretching out a hand for his masterpiece", he said. "Stendal was a good friend to me in those critical days".

Stendal is the pen name of Marie Henri Beyle, who lived from 1783-1842.

Sir Samuel spoke in English, but read some sentences in a clear and well-pronounced French which greatly pleased his French listeners. His interest in French writers is not entirely disinterested. There is also the compelling vanity of a sentimental family connection with one or two of the great episodes of French literature. One of these is the tragedy of Andre Chenier, the young French poet and diplomatist, who perished on the guillotine during the French Revolution. His greatest poem, "The Young Captive", which was written in jail, was dedicated to a great-grand aunt of Sir Samuel's wife, Lady Maud Hoare.

* * * *

Lord Hillingdon's ancestor, Charles Mills, the banker, was senior director of the court of the old East India Company at the time of its extinction in 1858. He then bought as a souvenir the company's waterman's silver badge.

This appeared at Christie's recently and a private collector gave £70 for it. The badge was designed in 1763 especially for the use of the company's Thames watermen on gala days. Of oval shape, 10 inches long, it weighs nearly 15 ounzes and bears the arms of the company with the famous motto, "Auspicio Regis et Senatus Angliae", showing the association of King and Parliament with the company. The price per ounce for this trophy works out at less than £5, yet £9-10s. an ounce was given the other day for a pair of Queen Anne trencher salt cellars made at Newcastle in 1712.

FROM BARBER TO MILLIONAIRE

Signor "Pino" Orioli is in London on one of his periodical visits. He is a bookseller by trade. He is also a notable member of the literary circle in Florence, a writer and friend of writers, an authority on early printed books and a man of wide learning and scholarly mind.

His beginnings were inauspicious. He tells that, by accident, he was almost born in an asylum. And his first job was as a barber. He tired of that occupation, threw his razor into the River Arno and set off on his adventures in Paris and London. For some time he taught Italian in Cambridge, and one of his pupils was Mrs. Virginia Woolf.

Now he has one bookshop in Florence and another in London. His flat over the Florence bookshop has always been a meeting place for English writers. He is a masterly talker and a lively mimic, stockily built, square headed and square chinned, with a shock of grey, tousled hair and eyes that twinkle impishly behind thickly-lensed spectacles. His present mood is one of extreme gaiety and high spirits. Never very rich, he has inherited about £20,000 and a valuable library from his friend the late Mr. Reggie Turner.

The inheritance has given inspiration to his love of extravagant hyperbole. "I am a millionaire", he declares. And he intends to take a trip round the world.

* * * *

A territorial officer was asking some Irish recruits in London what they would do in certain circumstances. He asked one: "What would you do if you were marching along and the man next to you was shot in the leg?"

The man replied: "Go back and report, sir".

"And what would you say?" said the officer encouragingly.

"I should say, sir, that the enemy were firing low".

* * * *

A young English friend writes from Lisbon the following to the "News Chronicle":

When I landed here last week I took the taxi to tour the town. After the usual bargaining we fixed a price. To settle the deal my taxi-driver said with a grin, "Now you give me two pennies and I give you Chamberlain and Daladier".

* * * *

Mr. O. Pirow, South Africa's Defence Minister, has sent his actress daughter Else, who has just finished a course in journalism, to spend six months in a German Women's Labour Camp. Cape Town politicians are annoyed at Pirow, but he refuses to discuss the subject.

Mrs. Pirow does the talking. Says she; "Else can learn much in Germany. Women there work on the land, while their husbands do military work or brew beer".

* * * *

King Victor Emanuel may be Emperor of Ethiopia, by grace of Mussolini, but he is no longer Emperor of Macaroni. In late years, Canada has been making a big bid for the market and is succeeding.

Britain now buys more Macaroni and spagheti from the Canadian Dominion than from Italy. Even Italians in Soho eat the Canadian brand, but do not always know it.

NEW TITLE FOR MADAME TABOUIS

Recent speech by Col. Beck in the Polish Parliament explodes one popular misconception about him. After talking to a world audience he can hardly be called any longer Poland's "silent Cabinet Minister".

This legend has grown up because Col. Beck has hitherto confined his speech-making to committees of the Sejm—the Polish Parliament. It was organised on the French model and the Poles have taken so kindly to the committee system that the Foreign Minister's latest speech is said to have been his first speech to the Sejm as a whole. He has been Foreign Minister since 1932.

* * * *

I hear that the American newspapermen in Paris have devised a new title for Mme. Tabouis.

They call her "The Walter Winchell of the Quai d'Orsay".

* * * *

Mrs. Roosevelt, wife of the President, found that the walking she has to do on official engagements was causing flat feet and giving her great pain.

A small-town shoemaker, hearing of this, made her a special pair of shoes which have been highly successful

ful. In gratitude Mrs. Roosevlet recommended the shoes and their maker to all American women suffering from flat feet. The shoe maker is now making his fortune.

HITLER CONSULTS ASTROLOGER.

Hitler recently sent a specimen of his handwriting to a character—from handwriting expert, and the date and hour of his birth to an astrologer—without disclosing his name and with all clues to identity concealed.

To his friends he has been showing the graphologist's report, which describes him as a "man of violent temper and strong character."

But the horoscope he has kept secret even from his close friends.

* * *

Mrs. Ruth Selwyn, who just returned to Hollywood from London, is one of Hollywood's few women agents. Three years ago she entered the business by negotiating a contract for Lord Warwick.

Originally a chorus girl in one of Mr. Edgar Selwyn's shows, she subsequently "married her boss". Her sister is the wife of Mr. Nicholas Schenck, head of Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer, and the most powerful figure in the whole motion picture industry. Recently Mrs. Selwyn has become a "play broker" as well as an agent. She was responsible for taking the successful play "Housemaster" to New York. Mrs. Selwyn has intelligence and charm as well as the beauty of red-gold hair, blue eyes, and a figure well up to Hollywood standards.

EXIT LITVINOFF.

It is 20 years and six months almost to a day since Litvinoff lost his first job as official, but unrecognised, Bolshevist diplomatic agent in London.

His "Legation" was in 82 Victoria-street, just above the premises occupied by Lord Gleichen's intelligence bureau, which included among its members some of the best known British experts on Europe. One of these, Mr. Rex Leeper, now of the British Foreign Office, knew Litvinoff, having taken Russian lessons from him a year or two before.

When Litvinoff became the Bolshevist envoy in London, Mr. Leeper acted as liaison officer between him and the British Government. In September, 1918, Litvinoff was put in Brixton gaol as a reprisal for the arrest of the British Mission in Moscow. It was Mr. Leeper who visited him in prison, accompanied him to Aberdeen, and put him on the boat after the exchange of the Bolshevist and British prisoners had been arranged.

At Aberdeen Litvinoff, confident that he would come back to England, asked Mr. Leeper jokingly you buy him a return ticket. He came back and met Mr. Leeper. He had not forgotten his joke about the return ticket.

MOLOTOFF.

Like Litvinoff, Molotoff has gone through his revolutionary career under an assumed name. Unlike Litvinoff, he belongs, by his real name—Scriabin—to the old Russian gentry. He is a nephew of the famous composer.

Molotoff is a voluminous writer and makes more and longer speeches than any of the Soviet leaders. His public utterances entitle him to the rank as their No. 1 Anti-Nazi. His oratory suffers from a severe handicap—his tendency to stutter. This has often played him an ill turn at the wrong moment. In his speech before the elections to the first Soviet Parliament under the new Constitution in December 1937 everything went well till the peroration. When he came to the words, "Long Live Comrade Stalin," he had to make four attempts at the name.

Molotoff, as Russian Prime Minister, has made more contacts with visiting foreign statesmen than any other Commissar except Litvinoff. His manner is affable and he enjoys a joke. Recently he abandoned the cloth cap of the veteran Communist for the felt hat of the "capitalist entourage". Before the revolution he practised as a lawyer. He was what was known as a "legal Bolshevik", belonging to that section of the party which had its representatives in the Imperial Duma.

He took no part in the October Revolution of 1917, and his rise began when Lenin brought him into the secretariat of the Communist Part in 1921. He is known as a close political ally of Marshal Voroshiloff.

* * * *

Polina Zhemchuzhina, Molotoff's wife, is almost as famous as her husband. After a visit to the United States four years ago she returned to Moscow and built up the Soviet perfume and soap trust. The idea was that Russian women should dress better, use make-up, and be prettier.

Her scent ventures were on a gigantic scale. She produced millions of bottles of a perfume known as "Proletaria Flower". Eighteen months ago she was given a new post. As the first women member of the Soviet Cabinet, she became Vice-Commissar of Food Industries, and early this year she was appointed Commissar for the Fishing Industries, also with Cabinet rank.

Mme. Molotoff is a handsome as well as efficient woman. She also has tact. Though having the responsibility of popularising the lip-stick habit, she did not use that aid to beauty herself. She remembered that Mme. Lunarcharsky did harm to her Commissar husband's career through her reputation of being the smartest woman in Moscow.

* * * *

"NEVILLE CHAMBERLAIN FINDS ECMB IN PARCEL." Sensational news?

This was certainly a top-liner for Coventry (Warwickshire) for not only did Neville Chamberlain find a bomb but the bomb exploded.

Police-Constable Neville Chamberlain had just returned from the Police Training School at Birmingham, and was out on his first night duty in the Coventry Force. Following an explosion in the early hours, he was sent with a detective-sergeant to search for bombs at likely premises.

He found a parcel, which he promptly passed to the sergeant. As the latter handled it heard a fizzing. In a flash he sensed the danger and flung the bomb into the road-way.

The officers ran in opposite directions, but had gone only a dozen yards when there was a blinding flash and a deafening roar. Glass from a canopy and a shop window flew in all directions—no one was injured.

* * * *

WHAT THEY SAY:

That we love peace does not need to be emphasised.—Hitler in Reichstag speech.

I shall soon have to face my Maker. If God is a gentleman, He will recognise one when He sees one.—Senator ("Cotton Ed") Smith.

Europeans have been confessing their guilt every Sunday for centuries; yet they have managed in a remarkable degree to preserve a sense of their innocence. The man who agrees while he is in church that he is a miserable sinner would strongly resent being reminded that he is a miserable sinner when he has got home.—Mr. Robert Lynd.

Hitler has saved Christianity.—Herr Fritz Kuhn, Leader of the German-American Bund.

Hitler will die one day and one day the German people will tire of greasing guns with butter.—Mr. G. L. Steer.

Our aim in foreign affairs is to gain time without losing power. The German aim is to gain ground without losing time.—Mr. Harold Nicolson, M.P.

Govt.'s Apprentice Scheme

(Continued from Page 10.)

troy the soul of the scheme, and as a preliminary step the mill has asked the apprentices working in that mill since May 1937, either to sign a bond, binding them to accept a fixed job on fixed salary of Rs. 15 only P.M. for five years, or to leave the mill. This is quite opposite to the hope given by the Government.

This is the question of the lives of the students. Either they have to waste two useful years of their youthful lives or to surrender the selfish motive of their master, and thus to make a sin of becoming an instrument in killing the soul of the scheme.

This is the occasion for the Government to take the matter in hands and to prove that the Congress Government is not only for Capitalists.—Yours etc.,

S. N. EUDHBHATTI.

I COVER THE TOWN

(Continued from Page 6.)

Jawaharlal Nehru's speech at the Cowasji Jehangir Hall. I had not mentioned names, but it was obvious at that time that it was the Chicago Radio people who were referred to. Since then, however, I have listened for a whole week at Tripuri to the microphone of the Chicago radio and I think I feel sorry that I judged them by one unfortunate incident. Also when I saw the film of the Congress done by them, I felt glad that someone with some spark of nationalism had come forward to film the Congress. We have no Indian Movietone News to speak of and even though the film of Tripuri may have its small faults, it gives an excellent impression of it and it would do us a great deal of good if it was shown both here and elsewhere. Bengal might be particularly interested to know how its delegates behaved! The film is prefaced by remarks from the Bombay Prime Minister and closes with a few words from the Hon. Mr. Morarji Desai.

(Continued in column 7.)

sures for common safety. There was nothing against her work, nor was there any reason for doubting the sincerity of her convictions. I understand Miss Page's father died in a military hospital during the war, leaving her mother with four young children. Not until the war was over was a pension granted to the mother who had to work to keep her family. Miss Page said to me this afternoon that she had never forgotten those childhood days. She added: I hate war and everything connected with it. I am opposed to A. R. P. and similar measures because they spread the idea that war is inevitable and because I feel that the way to peace is not by arming but by setting right the wrongs that have led to the present situation. My chiefs knew my views because last September one of them who is an A. R. P. warden offered to measure us for gas-masks. I said that I would not be measured as I was a pacifist. Nothing more was done then as that had nothing to do with the office. Holding sincerely to my view and beliefs I have now been deprived of the right to earn my bread and butter. The firm knows that I am a married woman, although I still use my maiden name in business. It is an economic necessity that I should be at work, but I have not yet found a job." Incidentally, Miss Page started with the firm on £1 a week and when she was dismissed she was earning £ 3-10-0.

Conscription In Britain

A Notable Demonstration

(From Our Own Correspondent)

LONDON, May 5.

On January 5, 1916 Sir John Simon in resigning his post in the Asquith Government on the issue of conscription declared in the House of Commons that he had heard Mr. Asquith, the Prime Minister, say just then that he was as keen a supporter of the voluntary principle as any member of that House. Sir John also added: "I know him to be a convinced and sincere believer in the voluntary principle, but I have never heard from any man so warm a justification of the voluntary principle as I have heard from him. But where is a great difference between considering this question of voluntary service as a question of mere expediency, which is to be judged simply by weighing one argument against the other and judging for what seems to be the best, and regarding it as I confess I have regarded it as a vital principle of national life..... Do not condemn your fellow-countrymen unheard. Do not tell the enemy without warrant that there are hundreds of thousands of free men in this country who refuse to fight for freedom. Do not pay Prussian militarism the compliment of imitating the most hateful of its institutions."

THEN AND NOW

That was what members of Parliament heard in 1916 from the lips of the present Chancellor of the Exchequer. On Friday, 29th April 1939, the "Times," a staunch supporter of the National Government and its Chancellor of the Exqchequer in the course of a report said Sir John Simon had a special experience which, in the public interest he recalled that day. He was one of the two members of the present Cabinet who sat in the Cabinet of Mr. Asquith during the war." "I felt it was my duty to resign from that Government largely because I feared that the introduction of compulsion, following the immense voluntary effort which this country, to its undying honour, had made, would divide and so weaken the country. I thought so then as sincerely as any opponent who voted in the 'No' lobby last night thinks now. My one desire, as it is their desire now, was to see my country in time of trial strong and united in its championship of liberty and in its resistance to the domination of force." That was a quarter of century ago and those feelings, he felt sure, were the feelings and the desire of every patriotic man and woman in this country of all parties today. He was there to testify that his fears were not realised, that the country, shocked as it might have been at so tremendous a change, none the less accepted the decision, appreciated the motive, lent its united aid, and became solid in the cause of justice and liberty.

The other member of the present National Government who was also a member of Mr. Asquith's administration is Lord Runciman. In January 1916, the Northcliffe newspapers emphasised the dissent on the conscription issue of Mr. Runciman and Mr. Reginald McKenna, though they did not resign with Sir John Simon. Mr. Runciman, the Northcliffe newspapers stated, was opposed to conscription on a large scale because of its adverse effect upon industry and commerce. So far, Lord Runciman has not made any statement whether he shares the latest views of Sir John Simon on the issue of conscription. He is on a holiday and not in Warsaw as suggested by some to "Runciman" the Poles as he did Dr. Benes and other Czechs.

PRINCIPLE OF FREEDOM AT STAKE

North of the Trent there is no little bitterness because of the introduction of conscription. The view taken is that the Government has not kept is promises and the enrolment into the territorial units was going well. The general view is that the principle of freedom, despite what Sir John Simon thinks, is now at stake. Of course, conscription for two hundred thousand men too young to exercise the citizen's vote—and for men born in the victory year of 1919—is considered to be a wretched warning to Hitler that he must moderate his speech to the last Reichstag, since his speech was already written. This discontent, it is clear, is the discontent of the minority in the country and the Labour Opposition by forcing a general election would have courted a political disaster. The discontent is based upon the legitimate fear that conscription can be converted and will be converted into an attack upon civil liberty. The young, who are directly affected by the principle of compulsion, at the same time, dread, among other features, the enforced Church parade and the patronage of the gaitered recruiting-sergeant. The relations between the Army chaplain and the conscript are transformed by the vastly improved standards of education and by the more definitely secular outlook of a politically-minded and economically-minded younger generation.

A SETTLED FACT

However, conscription in peace time has become a settled fact however opposed pacifists and labourites might be. The Government has also announced what allowances the conscripts and their dependents would get during their six-months training. The immediate question is how the 1s-a-day married conscript will be able to maintain his wife on the 17s. a week marriage allowance during that period. I am told that wives of regular soldiers find it only just possible to make both ends meet, and they are much better off than the conscripts' wives will be. Regular soldiers are paid a minimum rate of 2s. a day and receive proficiency allowances for which the conscripts will not be eligible. Here is a typical budget of a professional soldier's wife. She is married to a private with six years' service, lives out of quarters and has one child. Pay and family allowance totals £2. 7s. a week. This is how she spends the family income:

	£		
Rent	0	12	6
Food	1	1	0
Light and heat	0	2	6
Clothing for wife and child	0	3	6
Insurance	0	0	3
Total	£ 1	19	9

This leaves this family 7s. 9. a week for pocket money and saving. Modical attention and education are free. The family of a conscript with one child will have, on the other hand, a total income of £ 1-4-0 a week. It is estimated that about 10,000 young married men will be called up for service this year under the new Military Training Bill. And according to a War Office spokesman, in most cases the young wives will no doubt be able to go out to work if they are not already in employment. It is expected that provision will be made by the Government to suspend payments of insurance premiums, mortgage interest and hire purchase instalments during a conscript's period of service, but no official announcement has been made on the subject yet. Another point is that unlike the wives of regular soldiers, who live in married quarters, the wives of conscripts will not be given married quarters. They will have to arrange where and how they live during their husbands' period of service as best they can.

A number of youth organisations are protesting against the introduction of conscription. The representative National Youth Campaign, which embraces all the youth organisations of the country has declared that conscription means a complete break with the traditions of free service in this country and the destruction of English liberties that will be very hard to regain. "Every young man and woman in the country is concerned," said one of the officials of the Campaign. He added: "Conscription will certainly lead to industrial conscription, which will put all industrial and agricultural works at the disposal of the war machine. The Trade Unions will be fettered by losing the right to strike, dilution of labour and the annulment of hard-won trade union practices. The introduction of any form of conscription at all means a reactionary change in the life of people in Britain, which strikes a blow at the very roots of democracy."

The Youth Campaign is definitely of the opinion that introduction of conscription will not stop either Hitler or Mussolini from their adventures "if we had had conscription in Britain (says the manifesto of the Youth Campaign) it would have made no different to the fate of the people in Manchuria, or Abyssinia or Spain. Instead of standing by collective security and the League of Nations, the British Government adopted a policy of "appeasement" and if the British Government is anxious to stop Hitler and Mussolini all that it must do is to establish a Peace Bloc, for which the full support of the Soviet Union is indispensable. Any system of alliance which ignores the existence of the Soviet Union is meaningless and attempts to bolster up the small Eastern European States without active co-operation with the Soviet Union are nothing but a death-trap."

MILE-LONG PROCESSION

Traffic in the West End of London was held up last night by nearly 5,000 men and women walking in a mile-long "anti-conscription" demonstration. Each demonstrator wore a red and white sash on which was printed the words "No Conscription." With its members waling four or five abreast, and almost treading on each other's heels, the procession which set off from the headquarters of the Peace Pledge Union near Euston Road to parade through the West End seemed to extend the whole length of Regent-street. Four mounted policemen rode ahead, and immediately behind them came hundreds of men under the age of 25 wearing the sashes. They also carried banners with such inscriptions as "I refuse conscription," "Youth demands international service for peace not conscription for war," and "Young men pay for old men's folly. We say No." The Women's Co-operative Guild, representing 87,000 mothers and housewives all over the country, was mainly responsible for the size of the women's section which followed and which displayed the banners of many local guilds. One woman wearing the "No conscription" sash also wore a row of eleven miniature medals and decorations, including the D.S.O. medal with two bars, which had been worn by the late Lieutenant Col. Meyler. The company of men who oppose conscription on political grounds was led by Mr. J. H. Hudson, of Manchester, and Mr. A. Fenner Brockway, secretary of the Independent Labour Party. Then came the ex-servicemen, many of them wearing their war medals.

It may be recalled that several of the conscientious objectors of the last war who marched in the procession had been penalised. One of them had done two and a half year's hard labour for his principle. Another one carrying the Society of Friends' banner was one of these who were sentenced to death in France led out to execution, and then given instead a sentence of ten years' penal servitude, from which he was released in 1919.

The Rev. Donald Soper marched with the dozen or so ministers of religion, who afterwards led a small deputation to the House of Commons. These ministers carried a banner with the words: "Haig said, 'It is the business of the Churches to make my business impossible."

Of course "patriotic" Britons made angry comments as the "No-Conscriptionists" marched but the latter bore the insults and taunts in silence. The thousands of people who lined the pavements or their route heard only the tramp of feet and the insults and the taunts of the British "patriots" "Frightened to fight; you ought to be in chains" was the general taunt flung at the marchers.

NO CONSCRIPTION LEAGUE

Now the marches have formed themselves in a body, called the No Conscription League. It is a committee of representatives of various organisations to advise youths on how to conduct themselves before the tribunals which are being set up by the Government. It is also stated that the East British Divisional Labour Party, which sponsors Sir Stafford Cripps' Parliamentary candidature, has affiliated to the League. The Prime Minister is called "a menace to peace and democracy" in a resolution demanding the withdrawal of the Conscription Bill, which will be put to thirty May Day meetings to be held in the County of Durham during the week-end by the Durham's Miners' Association. The resolution also condemns the Prime Minister for his "betrayal of the Labour and Trade Union movement by the introduction into Great Britain of an alien policy of conscription" after a promise that this would not be done. The honorary secretary of the Women's International League has written to Mr. Chamberlain on behalf of her organisation expressing profound regret at the decision to introduce conscription and pointing out that a country whose youth was trained to accept the war system as normal was less likely to work to end the system by constructive peace planning. The League, she added, felt bound to register its unqualified objection to any form of compulsory military service or training.

Meanwhile because she has conscientious objections to taking part in anything connected with war, Miss Elsie Page, aged 27, employed on the clerical staff by British Celanese, Limited, refused to be associated with the firm's A. R. P. drill last week. She was told that unless she took part in future drills she would be dismissed immediately. The next day she repeated her objection as a convinced pacifist and was given a week's money and told to leave. Officials of the firm say that the girl had been dismissed because she refused to take part in mea-

(Continued from Col. 4)

SHIPPING NEWS

ARRIVED

Bombay, May 13.

F F Campbell s.s. City of Hereford of 3215 reg tons Capt R A Jones arrived from Philadelphia via American Ports Port Said Suez Jeddah Aden and Karachi with general cargo.

B I S N s.s. Varsova of 1935 reg tons Capt W J Clarke arrived from Basra via Persian Gulf Ports and Karachi with passengers and general cargo

B I S N s.s. Takliwa of 3742 reg tons Capt O W A H Hole arrived from Durban via African Coast Ports and Porebunder with passengers and general cargo.

Anglo-Iranian Oil s.s. British Lord of 3529 reg tons Capt J Robertson arrived from Abadan with cargo of furnace and diesel oil.

B I S N s.s. Dumfries of 3960 reg tons Capt R Blakey arrived from Calcutta with cargo of coal

SAILED

Killick Nixon s.s. City of Perth of 4153 reg tons Capt G A Ring sailed for Liverpool Manchester via Port Okha Bedi Bunder Karachi and Port Said with local and same bottom cargo

Anglo-Iranian Oil s.s. British Aviator of 4136 reg tons Capt J Leitch sailed for Abadan with local cargo.

Volkart Bros s.s. Hoegh Silverstar of 3261 reg tons Capt E Wadler sailed for Singapore via Marmagoa and Colombo with passengers local and same bottom cargo

B I S N s.s. Gandara of 3190 reg tons Capt E Davies sailed for Karachi via Bhavnagar Kathiawar Coast Ports and Cutch Kundla with local and same bottom cargo

Volkart Bros s.s. Soekaboemi of 4457 reg tons Capt H D Braspar sailed for Basra via Bunderabbas with same bottom cargo

P and O S N s.s. Viceroy of India of 10027 reg tons Capt E A J W Carter sailed for Marseilles and London via Aden with passengers and local cargo.

Scindia Steam Nvg. s.s. Jalavihar of 3381 reg tons Capt G S MacWilliams sailed for Bassein in water ballast

B I S N s.s. Itindia of 3964 reg tons Capt G G Smith sailed for Rangoon via Calicut Tuticorin and Colombo with local cargo

B I S N s.s Durenda of 4454 reg tons Capt A A Parker sailed for Karachi via Veraval Kathiawar Coast Ports and Cutch Kundla with same bottom cargo.

Turner Morrison s.s. Jehangir of 2157 reg tons Capt H Crumley sailed for Jeddah via Red Sea Ports with passengers local and same bottom cargo

STEAMERS IN DOCKS

ALEXANDRA DOCK

Bombay, May 13.

6 C/Benares 6720 Karachi 21-5 K Nixon
7 Soekaboemi 4462 Rotterdam 13-5 Volkart Bros
9 Durenda 4450 Karachi 14-5 M M
11 Hoegh Silverstar 3261 Colombo 13-5 Volkart Bros

VICTORIA DOCK

9 Jalavihar 3381 Bassein 14-5 Scindia S N
10,11 C/O Hereford 3215 Colombo 15-5 F F Campbell
12,13 Itinda 3964 Rangoon 14-5 M M

PRINCE'S DOCK

8 Jehangir 2157 Jeddah 14-3 T Morrison
6 Kalarand 859 Marmagoa 14-5 B S N
M Vita 1955 NF 25-5 M M
H Revati 250 N F N F Malabar Steamship
H O S Shrivati 250 N F N F Malabar S

Steamers Expected

FROM LONDON
Strathaird 1-6-39 P and O S N
Chilar 8-6-39 P and O S N
Maloja 18-5-39 P and O S N
Soudan 19-5-39 P and O S N
Rawalpindi 25-5-39 P and O S N
FROM LIVERPOOL
Clan Ronald 15-5-39 J Finlay
Elysia 24-5-39 Anchor Line
FROM HAMBURG
Aagetekerk 21-5-39 L Edwards
Braunfels 13-5-39 L Edwards
FROM NEW YORK
City of Hereford 14-5-39 F F Campbell
Pres Van Buren 18-5-39 F F Campbell
Pres. Harrison 1-5-39 F F Campbell
FROM OSLO
Tigre 17-5-39 L Edwards
FROM TRIESTE
Conte Verde 22-5-39 L Triestino
Hilda 16-5-39 L Triestino
FROM GENOA
Conte Biancamano 12-6-39 L Triestino
FROM CHINA AND JAPAN
Glasgow Maru 15-5-39 O S Kaisha
Toyama Maru 20-5-39 N Y Kaisha
Victoria 7-6-39 L Triestino
Carthage 26-5-39 P and O S N
Ryufuku Maru 24-5-39 O S Kaisha
Lahore 19-5-39 P and O S N
Conte Rosso 25-5-39 L Triestino
Tango Maru 30-5-39 N Y Kaisha
FROM BASRA
Chakdina 14-5-39 M M
Varela 20-5-39 M M
India 15-5-39 L Triestino
FROM RANGOON
Jalamani 15-5-39 Scindia S N
Gogra 17-5-39 M M
FROM SYDNEY
Narkunda 19-5-39 P and O S N
FROM DURBAN
Karanja 27-5-39 M M
Tairea 10-6-39 M M
FROM CALCUTTA
Orna 26-5-39 M M
Goalconda 18-5-39 M M
FROM JEDDAH
Atavi 13-5-39 T Morrison
FROM KARACHI
Lindenfels 15-5-39 L Edwards
Anyo Maru 15-5-39 N Y Kaisha
Alipore 14-5-39 P and O S N

Sailing Dates

FOR LONDON
Somali 9-5-39 P and O S N
Comorin 3-6-39 P and O S N
Rajputana 10-6-39 P and O S N
Narkunda 20-5-39 P and O S N
Carthage 27-5-39 P and O S N
FOR LIVERPOOL
City of Benares 5-6-39 K Nixon
Britannia 16-6-39 Anchor Line
FOR GERMANY
Lindenfels 23-5-39 L Edwards
FOR NEW YORK
Pres. Harrison 5-6-39 F F Campbell
Pres. Van Buren 20-5-39 F F Campbell
City of Hereford 15-5-39 F F Campbell
FOR TRIESTE
Conte Rosso 25-5-39 L Triestino
India 16-5-39 L Triestino
FOR GENOA
Giulio Cesare 2-6-39 L Triestino
Victoria 7-6-39 L Triestino
FOR CHINA AND JAPAN
Ryufuku Maru 10-6-39 O S K Kaisya
Alipore 17-5-39 P and O S N
Rawalpindi 25-5-39 P and O S N
Anyo Maru 17-5-39 N Y Kaisha
Conte Biancamano 12-6-39 L Triestino
Toyama Maru 3-6-39 N Y Kaisha
Sudan 22-5-39 P and O S N
Glasgow Maru 29-5-39 O S Kaisha
Conte Verde 22-5-39 L Triestino
FOR SYDNEY
Maloja 18-5-39 P and O S N
FOR BASRA
Barpeta 24-5-39 M M
Chakdina 14-5-39 M M
Varsova 16-5-39 M M
FOR DURBAN
Takliwa 24-5-39 M M
Karanja 7-6-39 M M
FOR RANGOON
Itinda 13-5-39 M M
FOR JEDDAH
Jehangir 10-5-39 T Morrison
FOR KARACHI
Durenda 13-5-39 P and O S N
Gandara 14-5-39 M M
City of Benares 21-5-39 K Nixon

B.P.T. GENERAL LANDING DATES

S S Viceroy of India 11-5-39
S S Durenda 12-5-39
S S Soekaboemi 13-5-39
S S Jalavihar 12-5-39
S S Vita 12-5-39
S S Ranpura (boats) 12-5-39
S S Irrawadi 12-5-39
S S Bhadravati 12-5-39
S S Jehangir 13-5-39

EXPORTS

Bombay, May 13.

S S City of Benares for Liverpool: 667 bags gr nut oil cake exp M Bhuta; 2094 bags gr nut oil cake exp P Surchand; 660 bags gr nut oil cake meal Indo Foreign Commer Cptn; 680 bags gr nut oil cake exp Indo Foreign Commer Cptn; 186 bags myrabolam fr Bhagwandas; 125 bags lentils fr Bhagwandas

S S Lindenfels for Hamburg: 110 bales cotton waste L U Vora; 55 bales cotton waste N D Kalkini; 102 bales cotton waste R Palonji; 136 bags gum S Knetsey; 91 bags gum S Dharshi.

For Antwerp: 40 bales raw wool D Abraham and Sons

For Vejle: 110 bales raw cotton Sapt T Products (India)

For Bremen: 135 bales raw cotton Sapt T Production (India)

For Hamburg Northern Option Ports 2262 bags gr nut oil cake meal The Swastik Oil Mills.

S S City of Hereford for Toranto: 60 bales wool raw A J Calcuttawalla

S S Alipore for Kobe: 200 bales raw cotton Ramnarayan Sons; 100 bales raw cotton C Jethabhai; 400 bales raw cotton G K Kaisha

For Osaka: 600 bales raw cotton G K Kaisha.

For Shanghai: 100 bales raw cotton S R Tulshan, 800 bales raw cotton N Nagshi; 100 bales raw cotton G K Kaisha; 600 bales raw cotton Volkart Bros.

For Yokohama: 100 bales raw cotton R Kauji

For Yokkaichi: 400 bales raw cotton G K Kaisha

For Nagasaki: 100 bales raw cotton P Madhavani.

S S Anyo Maru for Kobe: 400 bales raw cotton G K Kaisha; 100 bales raw cotton P Hirachand; 200 bales raw cotton Ramnarain Sons; 300 bales raw cotton M S Kaisha; 300 bales raw cotton Kotak; 100 bales raw cotton M Amersey; 500 bales raw cotton Japan Cotton Trading, 300 bales raw cotton The Cotton Agents; 400 bales raw cotton N Nagsee; 200 bales raw cotton N Futehally.

For Shanghai: 400 bales raw cotton A Clayton; 300 bales raw cotton V Morarjee; 200 bales raw cotton G K Kaisha; 200 bales raw cotton Ramnarain Sons; 100 bales raw cotton M S Kaisha; 200 bales raw cotton N Manilal; 500 bales raw cotton N Nagsee

For Osaka: 400 bales raw cotton A Clayton; 400 bales raw cotton G K Kaisha; 300 bales raw cotton Kotak; 100 bales raw cotton M Amersey

For Yokohama: 100 bales raw cotton G K Kaisha; 600 bdls new tin plate clippings Ali Bros

For Yokkaichi: 400 bales raw cotton G K Kaisha; 300 bales raw cotton Ramnarain Sons; 100 bales raw cotton N Nagsee

IMPORTS

S S Pres Adams Agent F F Campbell from Los Angles: 1650 rolls roofing paper

From San Francisco: 91 cases cnd prunes; 200 dms lubg oil; 200 cases apples; 138 cases cnd fruits; 45 cases preserves; 45 cases cnd asparagus.

From Yokohama: 52 cases rayon piece goods

From Kobe: 75 cases art silk yarn; 47 cases cell bangles; 95 bales staple fibre yarn; 40 cases glass bangles.

From Hongkong: 280 bdls cassia

From Penang: 55 slabs refined tin 481 bags betel nuts; 399 bags pearl tapioca

From Singapore: 1084 bags sago flour; 65 slabs refined tin; 1595 bags betel nuts; 53 bags damar batu; 597 bdls rattans

From Colombo: 74 bales mattress fibre; 425 bags arecanuts.

S S Strathnaver Agent M Mackenzie from Sydney: 70 baxs butter; 100 cases skim milk powder; 56 casks tallow; 80 pipes mutton tallow.

From Melbourne: 335 cases apples; 50 bags peas; 70 cases jam; 90 cases cnd fruits; 40 cases dripping

From Fremantle: 589 cases apples; 74 brls tallow; 100 cases grapes; 66 bars silver.

S S Somali Agent M Mackenzie from Hongkong: 450 cases cnd salmon; 50 bdls sugar candy; 300 bdls cassia; 120 bales raw silk; 1000 bags refined sugar; 149 pkgs matting; 1000 bags saft sugar

From Shanghai: 138 cases spg machinery; 100 cases cotton yarn; 65 cases noil yarn; 48 cases green tea; 321 bags green beans

From Penang: 55 slabs tin; 447 bags betelnuts; 435 bags pearl tapioca

From Singapore: 949 bags sago flour; 334 bags betelnuts; 100 cases pineapples.

From Bangkok: 2040 pcs boards

From Colombo: 3852 bags copra; 135 cyl cocoanut oil; 100 bags arrcanuts; 77 bdls steel conduct tubes; 50 cases d c nuts.

LIMITED BUSINESS IN LONDON RUBBER MARKET

Political Influence

London, May 3.

Messrs. Symington and Wilson have issued the following weekly rubber market report:—

Since our last Report business in the Rubber Market has again been very limited and prices have fluctuated within narrow limits. The opening on Thursday was firm on some trade buying but when the orders were filled prices tailed off again, closing 1/16d. per lb. lower on the day. On Friday and Saturday prices were slightly steadier but the Market on Monday was extremely dull while on Tuesday although prices were again steady very little business was put through There has been some liquidation of the May position which was however readily absorbed without seriously affecting values.

The highest price at which business has been reported in Standard Sheet on the Spot during the 30 lb. under review was 8d. lb. done on Thursday and Friday and the lowest 7 15/16d. at which business has also been reported every day during the period except on Friday and Saturday At the time of writing the buyers price of Standard Sheet on the Spot is 7 15/16d. per lb and prices show no change on the week for the near positions and a decline of 1/16d. per lb. for October/December and January/March.

Politics continue to be the dominating feature of the Market but from now till the meeting of the Regulation Committee the week after next guesses as to the Committee's probable action on this occasion will no doubt be a Market factor. We refer to this subject more fully below.

MALAYAN SHIPMENTS

The gross figure of shipments from Malaya for the month of April came to hand by cable on Monday. These amount to 43,658 tons which is again on the high side. The figure of clearances from the regulated area has not yet been published but taking into account the internal cut of 2 1/2 per cent. the total permissible amount of the month is only 25,000 tons. This may of course have been exceeded as is often the case in the first month of a quarter owing to heavy shipments, particularly of Native Rubber, as the Native growers wish to encash their coupons as soon as possible.

Another reason for heavy shipments last month may be found in the state of tension which has existed throughout the month, resulting in a desire to get Rubber forward in view of possible difficulties regarding freight space and insurance.

Of the gross exports 8,145 tons (March 5,778 tons) come to the United Kingdom, 19,016 tons (20,385 tons) go to U.S.A., 7,683 tons (8,869 tons) to the Continent of Europe, 4,923 tons (4,033 tons) to British Possessions, 2,422 tons (2,980 tons) to Japan and 1,479 tons (1,214 tons) to other destinations.

INTERNATIONAL COMMITTEE

The next meeting of the Committee is to be held on Tuesday, 16th May, that is less than a fortnight from to-day. With World Politics practically the only factor influencing the Market the coming meeting has not, as has been the casch with former meetings, formed the subject of much discussion in the Market, though cables from America indicate that the New York Market is looking forward to the meeting in the hope of an increase in the exportable percentage.

Taking the official figures of the I.R.R.C. Statistical Bulletin we see that World stocks outside the regulated area at the end of March were 123,000 tons lower than they were at the same time last year. On the other hand owing to abnormally heavy January shipments the decline in these stocks between 31st December 1938 and 31st March 1939 amounted to only 18,000 tons and unless American consumption continues at a high rate during April, May and June, stocks at the end of the present quarter will still be over 400,000 tons, equal to more than five months' supply taking the average of last year's figures as a basis.

There can be little doubt that pressure will be again brought to bear from America to try to force an increase in the exportable percentage and while this may appear to be justified on statistics, we trust the Committee will bear in mind that with speculation practically absent both here and in America the ability of the Market to carry temporarily unwanted stocks of Rubber is severely curtailed and that so long as this condition of things obtains, as seems likely for some time to come, stocks can be further reduced without any danger of causing a shortage. We do not think we are exaggerating if we say that in normal times with outsiders taking a healthy speculative interest in the Market the speculator is assisting to carry, taking all Markets together, at least 150,000 tons of Rubber and possibly much more than this figures. This support is at present almost entirely absent.

The price is still unsatisfactory from a producer's point of view and in view of the worldwide dislocation of trade at the moment and the generally uncertain business outlook, it is difficult to say whether an increase in the exportable percentage could be absorbed without disturbing the price. An increase of 5 per cent, is the equivalent of about 6,000 tons per month and if there were any certainty of American consumption continuing at a fairly high rate this extra quantity would probably not have much effect on prices American Car and Tyre statistics at the moment however seem to point to a gradually declining tendency in Rubber consumption.

LONDON BULLION MARKET

London, April 26.

Messrs. Samuel Montagu and Co., have issued the following report:—

GOLD.

The Bank of England gold reserve against notes on April 19th was £226,160,605 at 148/6d per fine ounce showing no change as compared with the previous Wednesday.

In the open market during the past week offerings were not on quite so large a scale, the amount disposed of at the daily fixing being about £2,600,000. Sales by the authorities were not in evidence, supplies consisting of Continental resales and some sales of new production. A little buying on Continental account was seen at the close of the week, but most of the offerings were taken for shipment to New York.

The following were the United Kingdom imports and exports of Gold, registered from Midday on the 17th inst to midday on the 24th inst:—

IMPORTS.

Union of South Africa	£138,316
Southern Rhodesia	30,765
British East Africa	59,993
British West Africa	371,4..
British India	25,925
United States of America	5,967
Netherlands	3,330,176
Belgium	9,796,601
France	2,.83
Switzerland	6,770,8.0
Other Countries	12 25.
	£20,85.,0 3

EXPORTS

United States of America	£32,023,432
Canada	6,161,383
Central and South America	29,796
Egypt	9,097
Palestine	18,768
British India	3,700
Syria	60,159
Netherlands	79,775
France	30,607
Switzerland	62,435
Sweden	89,712
Other Countries	21,516
	£38,590,380

The s.s. "Mooltan" which sailed from Bombay on April 22nd carries gold to the value of about £62,000.

The following are the details of United Kingdom Imports and Exports of gold for the month of March 1939:—

IMPORTS.

British West Africa	£438,290
Union of South Africa	2,4,768
Southern Rhodesia	543,336
British East Africa	129,976
British India	302,424
Australia	44
New Zealand	67,162
British West India Island and British Guiana	10,037
Canada	7,883
United States of America	4,117
Venezuela	11,673
Peru	174 520
Egypt	577,843
Siam	9,651
Soviet Union	3,599,767
Germany	19,034
Netherlands	740,933
Belgium	5,010,635
France	12,410
Switzerland	912,483
Channel Islands	12,009
Other Countries	33,109
	£12,823,295

EXPORTS

Canada	451,365
United States of America	65,492,793
Egypt	7,514
Palestine	15 975
Germany	223
Netherlands	519,159
France	51,430
Switzerland	1,733,111
Channel Islands	12,958
Other Countries	27,625
	£68.311,583

SILVER.

The market has continued to show a very steady tone and prices have moved only within narrow limits.

On the 21st instant, following report from New York of recommendations of revision of the silver programme made by the Governor of the Federal Reserve Board before the Senate Banking Committee, there was some Indian and speculative reselling, but the movement was not sustained and, on the whole, sellers have been reluctant.

Both the Indian Bazaars and America are disposed to buy at any decline from the present level, but with neither buyers nor sellers inclined to exert pressure, little change seems likely in the near future.

The following were the United Kingdom Imports and Exports of Silver registered from Midday on the 17th inst. to Midday on the 24th inst:—

IMPORTS.

Eire	£60,000
Gibraltar	4,500
British West Africa	3,625
Union of South Africa	5,909
Hongkong	35,193
Japan	8,804
Netherlands	2,678
Belgium	16,306
France	4,363
Other Countries	253
	£141,631

EXPORTS

United States of America	£110,...
British India	78,823
Germany	11,710
Sweden	2,600
Norway	1,702
Other Countries	3,773
	£215,325

Alexandria Cotton

Alexandria, May 12

SAKELS—	
May	10.91+21
July	11.18+1
November	11.66—1
ASHMOUNI—	
June	9.26+5
August	9.34+5
October	9.40+3
December	9.41+1
February	9.45+1
GIZA—	
May	11.05—1
July	11.19+3
November	11.37+1
January	11.44—0
March	11.50—1

REVIEW OF SUGAR INDUSTRY

Effect Of High Cane Price

The 1938-39 Cane Crushing Campaign, which has just been over, has been very unfavourable for the sugar factories in the United Provinces, Bihar and Bengal mills mainly. The cane crop has been of an inferior quality, the average sugar cane has been reduced, the total yield of cane has been considerably depressed owing to floods during the latter part of 1938. The mills have had a remarkably short cane crushing season owing to scarcity of cane, the prices of cane were fixed at an abnormally and unjustifiably high level by the Governments of Bihar and the U.P. in the beginning of the season, and what is more, further increases in the price of cane were made as the season advanced, and, for the first time, cess of 0-6 per maund was imposed on cane purchased by factories in the U. P. and Bihar. All these have led to a considerable increase in the cost of production of sugar. The expected production of sugar in the various provinces of India in the 1938-39 season, according to Official forecast, is 7,36,000 tons.

SYNDICATE AND HIGH PRICES.

A feeling exists in certain quarters that the Indian Sugar Syndicate Ltd., which comprises within its members all the sugar mills in the U.P. and Bihar, and which controls the sale of 85 per cent of the total production of India, has put up the prices of sugar this year with a view to enabling the mills to derive larger profits. This feeling, however is erraneous, and the Syndicate is in no way responsible for the present high prices of sugar which are due entirely to the shortage of production of sugar in India and the consequent necessity of importing foreign sugar to meet the requirements of India during this season.

EXCISE DUTY ON KHANDSARI SUGAR.

I would like to refer here to the change in the duty on Khandsari sugar. The Hon'ble Finance Member outlined a change with effect from 1st March, 1939, in regard to the levy of excise duty on Khandsari sugar Till 28th February, 1939, the duty on Khandsari sugar was being levied at the rate of Re. 1 per cwt., but, from the total amount of revenue annually derived from this duty, viz., about Rs. 30,000, it was felt that the vast bulk of Khandsari sugar produced in British India annually and estimated at between 1 lakh and 2 lakhs did not pay duty, due largely to the definition of a 'factory' in the Sugar Excise Duty Act, 1934, which confines the charge of the duty to sugar produced in premises employing 20 or more workers.

When the Finance Bill was introduced in the Indian Legislative Assembly for amending the definition of 'factory' and for reducing the duty to annas 8 per cwt., as observed above, two amendments were moved. The first amendment sought to delete the provision amending the definition of 'factory' and the provision reducing the duty on Khandsari sugar to annas 8 per cwt. but was rejected. The second amendment sought to delete the provision affecting the definition of 'factory' which also was rejected.

ANOTHER ENQUIRY IN 1940.

In regard to the chief issue, however, its considered decision was that protection should be given to the Industry at a rate reduced by annas 8 per cwt. i.e. at Rs. 8/12 per cwt. instead of Rs. 9/4 per cwt., as at present, with effect from 1st April, 1939, for a period of two years ending 31st March, 1941 pending a further investigation to be held in 1940 in time to enable a decision to be made as to the quantum of protection for the remaining 5 years from 1st April, 1941. In doing so, the Government of India has also observed that the present high prices ruling for Java sugar support the view that this modest reduction of annas 8 per cwt. in the import duty will still leave the indigenous industry adequately protected.

It is a matter of considerable pleasure to us to observe that most of the suggestions made by us, in the course of our representations to the Tariff Board, and through the Sugar Industry Annuals, have been found acceptable by the Tariff Board, particularly, those recommending the continuance protection at the present level for a further period of 8 years, reduction of excise duty, permission for the manufacture of Power Alcohol from molasses, larger expenditure on research work by allotment of annas 3 per cwt. from the Excise Duty, etc.

PIECEGOODS & YARN

Bombay, May 12.

PIECE-GOODS.

	Rs. a p.
Grey, Unbleached.—	
Longcloth (Standard Quality)	0 8 10
Longcloth (Prime Quality)	0 14 3
Shirtings	0 8 6
Shirtings (Vegetable Quality)	0 8 1
Leopard Cloth	0 8 5
Dhoties (upto 1/2 in. nakhi Border)	0 9 6
Dhoties (Calcutta, 5/8 in. P.B.)	Not quoted.
Drills	0 7 6
Domestics	0 7 5
Domestics	0 7 2
Salita	Not quoted
Chaadars	0 9 0
White Bleached.—	
Longcloth	9 14 0
Drill	7 4 11
Yarn.—	
4s (All Waste)	0 3 0
8-1/2s (All Waste)	0 4 1
8-1/2s	F0 4 1
10-1/2s	0 4 5
12-1/2s	0 4 9
16s	0 5 6
20s	0 6 2
24s	0 6 8
32s	0 8 0
40s	0 9 2
60s	0 13 0
80s	1 4 2

AMERICAN COTTON WEEKLY STATISTICS

New York, May 12.

	Season To Date	This Week	Season 1937/8	Week 1938
	CORRESPONDING.			
Total in sight (excluding linters)	6,716	69	13,086	58
Forwarded to American mills including Canada and Other American (excluding linters)	5,007	107	5,166	83
Exports from U. S. Ports	5,195	33	5,403	49
,, which to Japan	8.9	6	601	21
,, which to China	86	—	89	82
,, which to Great Britain	438	3	1,551	28
,, which to Germany	427	11	812	2
Stock at New York	—	—	—	—
Stock at U. S. Ports	—	2,065	—	2,709
Stock at U. S. Interior Towns	—	2,723	—	2,233
World's visible supply	—	7,913	—	8,607
,, which to American Cotton	—	5,513	—	6,547
Forwarded to World's mills excluding linters)	5,838	170	9,420	183
Receipts at U. S. Ports	3,675	19	7,600	25

U. S. Government certificated Stocks are 2,360 bales.
N.B. All in bales; 000's omitted.

INDIAN STOCK EXCHANGE

Bombay, May 13

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES

3 1/2 per cent paper	94 0 0
4 per cent 1955-...	108/12
3 per cent 19..-..	102/9

BANKS

Bank of Baroda	112
Bank of Hindustan	2.7/
Bank of India	135
Central Bank	224
Imperial Bank F P	152/
Imperial Bank P P	368/2
Indian Overseas Bank	46/8
Reserve Bank	111
Union Bank	67/

TEXTILES

Ahmd New Textiles	357/8
Ambica	253/2
Arun	218/12
Arvind	109/
Asok	192/8
Bharatkhand	210/
Bombay Dyeing	147/8
Buckingham and Carnatics	173
Calico	583/12
Central India	201/4
Century	204/6
Colaba	107/8
Delhi Cloth and Gen Mills	480
Elgin	107 8
Gokak	122 8
Hukumchand	168/2
Indore	46/4
Jubilee	235
Khatau Makanji	77/8
Kohinoor	217/8
Laxmi Cotton	450
Madhusudan	200
Marsden	78/12
Morarji	105
Mysore	82/8
Nandlal Bhandari	77/4
New Great	180
Raipur	575
Rajnagar	175
Sajjan	97/8
Sassoon and Alliance	68
Sholapur	2800
Simplex	67/8
Swadeshi	196/14
Vishnu	1050

HYDRO ELECTRICS

Andhra Valley Ord	1395
Tata Hydro Ord	148/.
Tata Power Ord	125/.

ELECTRICS

Ahmedabad Electrics	133/12
Ajmer Electrics	11
Amalgamated	11/4
Bombay Suburban	141/4
Bombay Tram	125/.
Lanore Electrics	4/5
Surat Electrics	145/4

MISCELLANEOUS

Alcock Ashdown	355
Associated Cements	124
Belapur	185/10
Bombay Burma New	162/8
Bombay Burma Old	455
Bombay Steam	211/4
Bombay Telephone	81
Br & Persol	3/5
Burma Corporation	5/12
Dalmia Cement	10/10
Indian Bleaching	90/10
Industrial Investment Tr	40/12
Indian Radio Ord	307/8
Indian Radio Defd	301/4
Indian Copper	1/15
Indian Iron	25/4
Mysore sugar	30/8
Port Canning	69/4
Premier Construction	64/8
Rohtas Industries	22/8
Scindia Steam	16/15
Shivrajpur	38/12
Tata Oil	37/8
Tata Steel Ordy	273/8
Tata Steel Defd	1288/12

JUTES

Birla Jute	15/8
Howrah	54
Hukumchand	5/12
Kamarhatty	492
Kanknarrah	392
Lawrence	340
Reliance	59

FEELING OF CONFIDENCE ON LONDON EXCHANGE

London, May 12

Messrs. Batlivala and Karani have received the following cable:

More confident feeling leading to more enquiries and better business tendency. Gilts should further improve on government support in view of new loan and easy money conditions We advocate averaging purchases of Thomas Debentures and best equities unaffected by profit limitations, such as Woolworths, Marks Spencer Tates Aluminium Cerebos United Tobacco which are tax free for residents outside the United Kingdom.

Consett Iron	9/6
John Brown	31/6
Broken Hill North	36/3
Broken Hill South	20/6
Associated Manganese of South Africa	4/9
Kamra Tin	1/3
Kamuning Rubber and Tin	2/4 1/2
Tunnel Cement	37/9
O. K. Bazar	22
Bristol Aircraft	20/9
Westland Aircraft	2
Halesowen Steel	8

MONEY-LENDERS AND SCHEDULED BANKS

Road Not Smooth For Bengal Bill

CALCUTTA, May 13.

The Bengal Money-Lenders Bill which is going to be introduced in the Bengal Legislative Assembly on May 17 is proving to be a difficult piece of legislation for the Government to proceed with.

At a recent meeting of the coalition party the main features of the Bill were discussed and two definite sets of opinion, it is understood, found expression.

On behalf of the Government, it is reported, one of the suggestions made was that the Scheduled Banks in Calcutta ought to be excluded from the operation of the proposed Act. This suggestion which goes against the majority recommendations of the Select Committee which considered the Bill was not approved by the other section of the Coalition Party who wanted all the clauses of the Bill being accepted by the Government. The matter, however, was not further discussed at the meeting and no vote was taken.

The European Party in the Assembly also, it is further understood, have taken up a stiff attitude in this respect and have intimated the Government that they will oppose the Bill if any attempt is made to include the Scheduled Banks and the Insurance Companies in the proposed Money-Lenders' Act.—United Press.

HINDU MEMORIAL TO BENGAL GOVERNOR

Issue Of Communal Representation In Services

CALCUTTA, May 13.

It is understood that a memorial has been sent to the Bengal Governor by prominent Hindu leaders that he should not decide the issue fixing communal representation in services until a Hindu deputation place before him their points of view.

The memorialists pray that under the powers conferred upon the Governor by the Instrument of Instructions he should withhold assent to fixing the communal ratio of the services.

The signatories to the memorial include Poet Rabindranath Tagore, the Maharajadhiraj Bahadur of Burdwan, Mr. J. N. Gupta, (retired I.C.S.), Mr. B. C. Chatterjee, Mr. Nirendranath Dutt, Mr. J. N. Basu, and others.—United Press.

Protest Against Calcutta Municipal Bill

CALCUTTA, May 13.

The passage of the Calcutta Municipal Bill in the Bengal Legislative Assembly in the teeth of opposition from the Congress Party and Hindu members has created a bitter feeling in the province. It is understood a move is afoot to withhold co-operation from the Party Leaders' Conference convened to arrived at a settlement of the question of fixation of communal proportion in services and supported to the Money Lenders' Bill

Lobby talks indicate that a memorial is being sent to the Governor requesting him not to signify his assent to the Municipal Bill and safeguard the rights of the minority communities.—United Press.

Literacy Classes In Baidyabati

BAIDYABATI (Bengal), May 13.

The Baidyabati Municipality, under Congress administration, has opened a mass literacy centre in the town. The local Congress Committee as well as the Students' Federation are offering full co-operation.

Prof. Nripendrachandra Banerjee, Chairman of the Municipality, is taking a personal and keen interest in the movement.—United Press.

Parity Price Payments To Cotton Farmers

LOAN RELEASES ONLY AT FULL COST

Short Covering In N. Y. May Option

BOMBAY, May 13.

THE U. S. GOVERNMENT HAS POWER TO GIVE EXPORT SUBSIDY UNDER OLD LAW BUT NEEDS SANCTION OF CONGRESS. THERE WILL BE STRONG OPPOSITION TO EXPORT SUBSIDY NEW MEASURES ARE UNDER CONSIDERATION.

IT IS UNDERSTOOD THAT AGREEMENT IS REACHED FOR PARITY PRICE PAYMENTS TO GROWERS TO BE MADE IMMEDIATELY FOLLOWING SALE BY PRODUCERS OF 1939 CROP. THERE WILL BE NO RELEASE OF LOAN COTTON EXCEPT AT FULL LOAN COST PRICE.

The New York cotton market eased on more active Liverpool selling on widening of parities owing to fading of the subsidy threat.

The Chicago grain market early tended down under pressure of profit taking and on reports of overnight showers in Kansas and Oklahoma, coupled with slow export trade. Prices later recovered on lifting of hedges against grain destroyed in the Eleva tor, fire finally increased realising appeared on reports of rains in sections of Kansas.

FARM BILL

The Senate has approved of the record breaking Farm Appropriation Bill of 1,217 millions after earlier rejecting by 42 votes to 28 the motion to have the Bill returned to the Committee to eliminate 338 millions additional benefits not included in the budget. The Bill now returns to the House for consideration of the Senate increases of 338 millions earlier rejected by the House with the likelihood of lengthy conferences with a view to bring about a compromise."

NEW YORK MARKET

The market opened steady. There was trade buying of nears and hedging and foreign selling of distants. Prices rallied on May covering with the session finishing very steady.

The rejection of cotton export subsidy has rendered great relief to all cotton growing countries. It is true that such a measure would have been a disaster but whatever America does to raise cotton prices single handed will have no lasting effect and it is essential that production must be brought in line with consumption. This is a natural course to maintain price at due economic levels. Parity payments to be paid to American cotton growers seem a safe method but if no loans are given during heavy marketing period, it is almosts certain that cotton will tend to lower levels. However the decision on the release of loan cotton will have considerable effect. Our present difficulty is huge loan stock which is controlled by the U. S. Governments. The cost of carrying this cotton is increasing and at present it is believed to be about 9 cents in U. S. A. There being scarcity of free cotton in markets near months are selling at a substial premium over new crop months. This state indicates a corner of cotton by U. S. Governments and according to the latest advice, it is reported that no loan cotton would be released below full cost price. Their step seems constructive and stocks of cotton in consuming markets being low, arrivals of new crop will be easily absorbed. This process will have a hardening effects on near months as the delivery matures, the price will come in line with spot rates. But once mills secure their urgent needs, there will be cessation of demand all markets will be called upon absorb daily increasing hedge selling over and above other cotton growing countries will also try to sell cotton at competitive rates. Thus the immediate future of cotton remains constructive with arrivals of new crop become in larger amounts but later on there will be depressing effect. Thus America will be able to market, its crop at a fairly good prices while cotton countries whose crops come in later will have to suffer.

NEW YORK PRICES

Yesterday the New York cotton market opened unchanged with fully 8.44 and declined to 8.35 which was the lowest level Later on there was improved demand and prices advanced to 8.45 which was the highest level May option was strong which closed at a rise of 10 points but other months were unchanged to 4 points down. Spot cotton prices closed unchanged at 9.99c. per lb.

NEW ORLEANS MARKET

The New Orleans cotton futures market was fairly steady and closed at a rise of 2 points to unchanged. Spot cotton prices advanced 3 points at 9.10c. per lb.

LIVERPOOL MARKET

The Liverpool cotton futures market opened at a rise of 3 points with October 4.35. There was speculative buying on the growing belief that the subsidy is a dead issue for the time being. Contracts were scarce. Later there was heavy straddle buying against New York. Nears were relatively strong with tightening spot situation. Later there was slight profit taking and the market closed at a rise of 7 to 9 points middling American spot cotton prices advanced 5 points at 5.33d. per lb.

EGYPTIAN COTTON

Egyptian cotton fetures market was fairly steady and Giza futures closed 10 to 7 points up. Uppers futures improved 7 to 5 points. The Alexandria cotton market was quiet but irregular sakels future closed 21 points up to one point down while ashmouni futures closed 1 to 5 points higher.

PRIVATE CABLES—

New York July highest (2-59 p.m.)	8.45+01
New York July lowest (10-29 a.m.)	8.35—09
Liverpool October highest	4.41+09
Liverpool October lowest	4.35+03

Messrs. Devkaran Nanjee have received the following cables:—

New York: 'Government has subsidy authority under old law but without congressional sanction doubtful adopting. President cooler to two cents subsidy Compromise likely embracing best features various proposals.'

Messrs. Bishwambharlal Maheshwari have received to-day the following cable information from their foreign friends:

Liverpool: While Senate rejected Bankhead amendment final outcome subsidy still uncertain and further legislative effort probably will be made.

New York: Scattered liquidation absorbed by trade house expected to attempt to amend agricultural bill to prevent payment cotton export premium.

Messrs. Chunilal Mehta and Co Ltd. have received to-day the following cable information from their foreign friends:

Liverpool: With subsidy shelved for the time being and increasing opposition Liverpool likely to respond owing tighting statistics and inflationary tendency due to intensified rearmaments. Suggest purchases October against Bombay or New York.

Market advanced under the influence of the covering of 'bear' sales in July delivery. Very little offering 'spot' market. Lancashire yarn market steady.

Heavy buying in October by local house on no subsidy theory. Awaiting developments. No definite view.

Market recovery reflects an influence on sentiment of Washington cables stating that the opposition to export subsidy so strong that its endorsement by Congress is now considered unlikely. New plan believed under consideration, which would provide for adjustment payments to farmers not placing cotton in 1939 loan and for no releases of present loan stocks this year.

New York. Quiet market with trade buying in nears.

WEATHER OVER U. S. A. COTTON BELT

Liverpool, May 13

Cold rains in Arkansas, Oklahoma and West Texas. Weather too cool. Forecast: Entire Belt partly cloudy.

NEW YORK COTTON.
New York, May 13.

May	9.04
July	8.51
October	7.94
December	7.75
January	7.74
March	7.69
Middling Spot	9.51
	Nominal.

NEW ORLEANS COTTON.
New York, May 13.

May	8.80
July	8.62
October	8.05
Middling Spot	9.27

11.00 a.b. RANGES.

May	
July	Closed
October	

NOON CALL.

May	
July	Closed
October	

NEW YORK COTTON DAILY STATISTICS.
New York, May 13.

	Bales.
Day's Receipts at all U. S. Ports	1,000
Day's Exports to Great Britain	Nil
Day's Exports to The Continent	1,000
Day's Exports to China and Japan	Nil

LIVERPOOL COTTON.
Liverpool, May 13.

April	
May	5.00
June	4.85
July	4.75
August	4.55
September	4.45
October	4.42
November	4.35
December	4.36
January	4.36
February	4.37
March	4.38
April	4.38
May	4.41
Middling Spot	5.38

10-12 a.m. Quotations.

July	4.69
October	4.38

LONDON EXCHANGES.
London, May 13.

T. T. London on:—	
New York	4.68.13
Paris	176.73
Berlin	11.66-3/4
Madrid	42.25
Montreal	4.69.13/16
Amsterdam	8.72-7/8
Brussels	27.51
Milan	89.02
Berne	20.84-3/4

LONDON PRODUCE.
London, May 13.

Rozario Santa Fe.
21/3 June sellers.
Barletta Russo.
23/6 June sellers.
South Australian.
24 May sellers.

LONDON RUBBER.
London, May 13.

Smoked Sheets Standard Ribbed per lb. Closed

NEW YORK COFFEE.
New York, May 13.

Fair Rio Coffee No. 7 Quality Unchanged

BOMBAY COTTON

Bombay, May 13

Following unchanged New York advices, the local market ruled very steady to-day with active buying. Removal of fears of cotton export subsidy influenced better feeling in the local market where professional buyers are supporting the market. There was scarcity of sellers and particularly old crop Broach months firmed up.

At the opening Broach J/A was quoted at Rs. 161/12 and advanced to Rs. 163/4 while new crop after opening at Rs. 154/4 advanced to Rs. 155. The undertone of the market was firm.

Liverpool market was due to open 4 points up but it opened 4 points lower and it was followed by increased selling in the local market and prices reacted. Later on Liverpool was 2 points down and market closed steady at 4-30 p.m. as under:—

F G M G—			
Broach A/M 1939	Rs.	165	0 0
Broach J/A 1939		163	6 0
Broach A/M 1940		154	10 0
Fine M G—			
Oomra May 1939		158	0 0
Oomra July 1939		154	12 0
Oomra D/J 1940		140	12 0
F G M G—			
Bengal May 1939		120	8 0
Bengal July 1939		120	4 0
Bengal D/J 1940		117	14 0

Cotton Room Rates

Bombay, May 13.

	Extra	Spr-fine	Sup	Fine	FG.	Good
M. G.—						
Bengal U.P.	...	128	125	122		119
Punjab	...	128	125	122		119
Rajputana	...	130	127	124		121
Oomra No 3	165	162	159	156		...
C. P. No. 1	180	177	174	171		...
C. P. No. 2	171	168	165	162		...
Broach No. 2	...	172	170	167		165
Punjab-Ame.	...	194	192	189		187
Surat	...	212	210	207		205
Rajpipla	...	209	207	204		202
Navsari	...	221	219	216		214

Ready Cotton Quotations

Bombay, May 13

Bengal Superfine	127/28
Bengal Fine	123/25
Bengal F G	121/22
C P 1	166/71
C P 2	160/61
Arvi	160/62
Amraoti	154/58
Ellichpur	160/61
Berar	157/58
Malkapur	152/54
Khandesh	138/45
Jalna/Sailu	150/52
Burwah/Sanavad	154/56
Khanowa	156/58
Mathia F G	126/31
Broach	170/71
Punjab 4 F	184/89
Punjab 289 F	209/14
Sindh N T	192/99
Ankleshwar Jaghadia	199/201
Surat	204/06
Navsari	214/16
Western Farm	179/84

Indian Cotton Figures

Bombay, May 13.

RECEIPTS INTO BOMBAY.
Since 1st September.

In full-pressed Bales.

	Yester-day.	This year.	Last year.
Khandesh	5	38,499	51,466
Central India	99	212,107	41,628
Barsi and Nagar		75,215	143,359
Hyderabad-Gaorani		4,306	39,661
Berar		161,417	310,874
Central Provinces	36	35,760	69,051
Total Oomas	140	527,304	656,039
Dholera	1,630	208,057	88,727
N.-W. Provinces		2,891	2,754
Rajputana	323	61,658	14,801
Sind-Punjab	99	313,795	502,376
Broach	1,924	393,921	229,195
Coompta and Dharwar	95	64,679	34,471
Westerns-Northerns	592	45,353	17,600
Cocoanada		84	13
Tinnevelly and Cambodia		2,578	2,389
American		3,208	173,044
Egyptian, African and Sudan	741	292,190	377,127
Comilla, Burma and other sorts		41	1,171
Total	5,544	1,915,751	2,093,707
Arrived by road to 11th May 39		351,231	...

Exports From Bombay

1st Sept. to 11th May

In full-pressed Bales.

	Yester-day.	This year.	Last year.
Europe	610	242,540	213,422
Japan and China	9,560	872,141	543,497
Coast Ports		28,082	50,658
Up-country by Rail		205,841	282,379
Afloat in harbour for Europe China and Japan		3,329	14,183
Total	10,170	1,351,933	1,104,119

American Cotton Figures

F.P. Bales	1938-39	1937-38
Receipts to date 12-5-39	3675000	7600000
Receipts Yesterday 12-5-39	9000	8000
Exports to date 12-5-39	3195000	5403000
Stock at Ports 12-5-39	2065000	2709000
Stock at Interior Towns 12-5-39	2723000	2233000
Stock at Liverpool 12-5-39	837000	1196000
Visible Supply 12-5-39	5513000	6547000
Quantity in sight 12-5-39	8716000	13086000
Quantity out of sight 12-5-39	2838000	9420000

Cotton Straddles

APPROXIMATE DIFFERENCES

Broach J/A New York July Rs. 38 1/2
Broach J/A Liverpool July Rs. 45
Broach J/A New York October Rs. 27 1/2
Broach J/A Liverpool October Rs. 30 3/4
Broach A/M 1940 New York March Rs. 29 3/4
Broach A/M Liverpool March Rs. 37 1/4
New York Liverpool: May 87 July 82 October 79 December 90 January 90 March 93.

GOLD & SILVER

Bombay, May 13

Yesterday London gold prices advanced 1/2d. at £7-8-5 1/2. London Paris Exchange rate was 176.73. Dollar sterling cross rate was 4.68 3/16. London Spot silver prices declined 1/16d. at 20 1/16d. and forward quotation also closed 1/16d. lower at 19 7/8d. There was small demand There was some speculative and Indian selling. Later on there were buyers at fixed rates but sellers were reserved and were asking 1/16 over fixed rates. New York silver was unchanged at 42 3/4 cents and Shanghai T T on London was quoted 0/8. ondon Bombay Spot parity was Rs. 52-13-6 and forward was Rs. 52-6-9. Sovereigns were quoted at Rs. 23-11-0. In the forward market business was restricted and fluctuations were narrow. There was slightly better enquiry for silver while gold was quietly steady

GOLD

Ready		37	0 3
Jeth delivery		37	0 3
Jeth Tejimandi		0	1 6
Ashad delivery		37	1 3
Ashad Tejimandi		0	2 6

SILVER

Ready		53	0 0
Jeth delivery		52	14 0
Jeth Tejimandi		0	7 6
Ashad delivery		52	11 6
Ashad Tejimandi		0	14 6

Gold Exports

Bombay, May 13.

Bar gold valued at Rs. 7,83,231 was exported from Bombay during the week ended Saturday, May 13, The s.s. "Kenya" carried gold worth Rs. 7,405 to Zanzibar another consignment worth Rs. 9,256 to Mombassa, a consignment of sovereigns worth Rs. 3,471 to Zanzibar, and two other similar consignments valued at Rs 9,256 and Rs. 9,255, respectively, to Mombassa.

The s.s. "Viceroy of India" had aboard a consignment of bar gold worth Rs. 296, while the M.S. "Hoehg Silver Star" carried a consignment of gold valued at Rs. 7,44,292.

The total value of gold exported from Bombay to foreign countries since Great Britain went off the gold standard now amounts to Rs. 3,21,59,72,296.

LONDON SILVER.
London, May 13.

Spot	20-1/16
Forward	19-7/8

LONDON GOLD.
London, May 13.

Gold bars fine per oz. £7.8.5-1/2

LONDON METALS

London, May 12

Copper	£42	0	0
Lead	£14	16	3
Spelter	£13	18	9
Tin	£222	15	0

Bombay Metals

Bombay, May 13

London market—	
Standard copper cash (buyers)	£41-15-0
Standard copper 3 months	£42-0-0
Electrolytic copper	£48-15-0
Bombay market—	
Yellow metal sheets	Rs. 40-4-0
Copper sheets	Rs. 50-6-0

Tone: Steady.

Groundnuts Coromandel Shelled

London, May 12.

June	£12-0-0
July	£12-1-3.

Groundnuts And Seeds

Bombay, May 13

Castorseeds May—			
Opening	29	8	0
Highest	30	1	0
Lowest	29	8	0
Closing	29	8	0
Groundnuts May—			
Opening	32	13	0
Highest	33	3	0
Lowest	32	7	0
Closing	32	9	0
Cottonseeds May—			
Opening	26	3	0
Highest	26	6	0
Lowest	26	3	0
Closing	26	4	0
Castorseeds Sept—			
Opening	31	2	0
Highest	31	14	0
Lowest	31	2	0
Closing	31	3	0
Groundnuts Sept—			
Opening	33	15	0
Highest	34	5	0
Lowest	33	11	0
Closing	33	11	0
Groundnuts Aug—			
Opening	26		6
Highest	27	3	0
Lowest	26	8	6
Closing	26	13	9

Wheat Liverpool

Liverpool, May 12.

May	54 7/8d.
May New	51d.
July	53 1/8d.
October	55 1/8d.

Wheat Chicago

Chicago, May 12.

May	dol 0.78 3/8
July	dol 0.73 1/2.
September	dol 0.73 1/2.

LONDON SUGAR

London, May 12

August sh. 7 5 1/4d.

New York Sugar

New York, May 12.

July	2.01.
September	2.05.
November	2.11.
January	2.01.

Bombay Sugar

Bombay, May 13.

Ready Javas	17 8 0
Shipment June	7 1 0
Shipment July	6 14 0
Shipment August	6 13 0
Shipment Sept	6 6 0
Java Spot	F. 7.10.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES

Bombay, May 13

3 1/2 per cent G P Notes	94/12
2 3/4 per cent	1948/62 96/8
3 per cent	1951/54 Loan 98/4
3 per cent	1941 Bonds 101/10
3 per cent	1963/65 96/6
3 1/2 per cent	1947/55 101/10
4 per cent	1943 Bonds 106/12
4 per cent	1960/70 Loan 108/12
4 1/2 per cent	1955/60 Loan 113/12
5 per cent	U P Bonds 98
5 per cent	1939/44 Loan 100/4
5 per cent	1940/43 Loan 103/12

TAX FREES

5 per cent	1945/55 112/5
4 per cent	1953/63 Mysore 111/8
5 per cent	1955 Mysore 124

CORPORATION DEBENTURES

4 per cent	1972 B P T 108
4 per cent	1974 M Deb 107
5 per cent	1959 M Deb 117
6 per cent	M Deb 1954 128
6 per cent	K P T 1956 128

Note:—Steady with notes practically unchanged.

MONEY MARKET

Bombay, May 13

B C RATES—
T T D D 1/5 7/8 to June
LONDON—
Bank's selling T T D D 1/5 29/32 Ready.
Bank's buying T T 1/5 15/16
Bank's buying D D 1/5 31/32
Bank's buying 3 months 1/6 1/32 to April.
NEW YORK—
Bank's selling T T 287 1/4
Bank's buying T T 284 3/4
Bank's buying D D 284
PARIS—
Bank's selling T T 1,309
Bank's buying T T 1,329
JAPAN—
Bank's selling T T 78 1/2
Bank's buying T T 77 3/8
Bank's buying 60 days 77
AMSTERDAM—
Bank's selling D D 64 5/8
JAVA—
Bank's selling D D 64 1/2
HONGKONG—
Bank's selling D D 84
SHANGHAI—
Bank's selling D D 47
SINGAPORE—
Bank's selling D D 156 3/4
BERLIN—
Bank's selling D D 86
CROSS RATES—
Hongkong London 1/2 15/16 13th instant
Shanghai London 0/8 1/4 13th instant
Japan London 1/2 1/64 13th instant
Java London 8.71 3/4 13th instant
New York London 4.68.18 12th instant
London New York 4.68.15 12th instant
London Paris 176.73 12th instant
London Italy 89.02 12th instant
London Belgium 27.51 3/4 12th instant
London Switzerland 20.84 1/2 12th instant
London Berlin 11.66 3/4 12th instant
London Stockholm 19.42 3/8 12th instant
London Amsterdam 8.74 12th instant
Tone of Sterling Exchange: Quiet.
Gold £7-8-5 11th instant
Gold £7-8-5 1/2 12th instant.
Silver London Ready 20 1/8 11th instant
Silver London Ready 20 1/16 12th instant
Silver London Forward 19 15/16 11th instant
Silver London Forward 19 7/8 12th instant
Silver New York Ready 43 11th instant
Silver New York Ready 43 12th instant
London discounts 3 months 5/8 per cent 11th instant
London discounts 3 months 11/16 per cent 12th instant
London discounts 6 months 1 1/4 per cent 11th instant
London discounts 6 months 1 1/2 per cent 12th instant
Reserve Bank Rate 3 per cent.
Bank of England Rate 2 per cent.
Money:—
Call 1 1/4 per cent.
3 months 1 3/4 per cent
6 months 1 1/2 per cent.
Tone: Steady.

INDIAN STERLING LOANS

London, May 12

Call Loan London	1/2
3 per cent	69 1/4
3 1/2 per cent	81 1/4
3 1/2 per cent 1954/59	98
4 per cent 1948/53	103
4 1/2per cent 1950/55	105 1/4
4 1/2 per cent 1958/68	106 3/4
5 per cent 1942/47	106 1/4
3 per cent 1949/52	94
2 1/2 per cent British Consols	66 7/8
3 1/2 per cent War oan	92 3/8
4 per cent Funding loan 1960/90	105 5/8
Indian Iron and Steel New Ordinary	38/9

Produce Receipts

Bombay, May 13.

Wheat	13,508 cwts.
Linseed	5,363 cwts.
Rape, Rai and Mustardseeds	867 cwts.
Gingellyseed	13 cwts.
Poppyseed	184 cwts.
Groundnuts	498 cwts.
Castorseed	55 cwts.
Rice	37,959 cwts.
Myrabollams	3,164 cwts.
Cottonseed	642 cwts.
Gram	1,279 cwts.
Joowar	341 cwts.
Barley	143 cwts.
Bajree	774 cwts.
Indian Sugar	938 cwts.

EGYPTIAN COTTON

Liverpool, May 12

GIZA 2—	
Spot	6.29—3
May	6.19+10
July	6.28+8
October	6.37+8
November	6.37+8
January	6.42+7
March	6.45+8
UPPERS—	
Spot	5.51—2
May	5.45+7
July	5.45+5
October	5.50+6
November	5.46+6
January	5.48+5
March	5.51+6

Tata Steel Shares Look Up

BRISK DEMAND FOR SHIVRAJPURS

Cotton Mills Display Slow Movements

BOMBAY, May 13.

Judging the situation on fundamental basis, we expected a steady rise in values of shares and it will be seen that those who were emotional on war scare have not only lost an opportunity to buy when prices were at low levels but they maintained short sales which they are now forced to cover at advancing prices.

The secret planning of price raising move was clearly indicated and one after another scrip on the forward list was being pushed up and to-day Shivrajpur Shares received more attention. Thus after yesterday's rise in Alcock, the attention of professionals was focussed to-day on Shivrajpur Shares.

It will be seen that these upward moves are not automatic but are the creation of powerful hands and it appears that the market is displaying cheerful tone with a feeling of confidence.

Tata Steel Dfds. opened at Rs 1,270 and advanced to Rs. 1,305 on expectations of bumper dividend of Rs. 120 and hopes of removal of the "Fall Clause" in the sales contract. While it is too early to rely such rumours but it is a clue to judge the general sentiment and the capacity to buy. Later on there was some liquidation and prices reached to Rs. 1,291 while ordinary shares improved to Rs. 276/8. Cotton Mill Shares were slow and could not show any important change.

TEXTILE SHARES

BOMBAY, May 13.

100 Ahmd. Advance	XR 270	0
100 BOM. DYEING	748	12
100 CENTURY	205	0
100 CENTRAL INDIA	201	0
100 COLABA	108	0
100 Coorla	82	8
250 David	25	0
250 Dawn	310	0
1. E. D. Sassoon	0-3-3	
100 Finlay	92	8
100 GOKAK	122	8
1,000 Hindustan	1675	0
100 Indore	42	8
100 Khatau	77	8
100 KOHINOOR	218	0
200 Laxmi	440	0
250 Madras United	25	0
100 MORARJI	105	0
250 Model	44	4
50 MYSORE	82	8
100 NEW GREAT	181	0
100 Osmanshshi	41	0
100 PHOENIX	211	4
25 Sassoon Silk	68	0
1,000 Sholapur	8725	0
50 SIMPLEX	57	8
100 SWADESHI	197	0
100 SWAN	89	0
500 Vishnu	1050	0
1.000 Westerns	860	0
BANKS		
50-100 Baroda	110	0
25-500 Central	32	4
500 Imperial	1520	0
125-500 Imp. Conty.	368	2
50-100 India	139	0
100 Reserve Bank	111	0
5 Union	6	1
CEMENTS		
100 Associated	124	0
INSURANCE		
100 Empire	635	0
15-100 Jupiter	11-14	
20 Mercantile	53	8
15-75 New India	36	0
200 Oriental	4.100	0
10-50 Vulcan	7	1
ELECTRIC		
100 Ah. Old	138	12
10 Amalgamated	12	0
1,000 ANDHRA VALLEY	1395	0
10 Ajmer	11	4
50 Bombay Tram	125	8
100 Bombay Suburban	141	4
10 Broach	10	6
100 Karachi	191	4
100 Poona	181	4
100 Surat	147	0
100 TATA HYDRO	148	8
1,000 TATA POWERS	1237	8
RAILWAYS		
500 Ahmedabad Prantij	975	0
100 C. Province	100	8
100 Dh. Baramati	101	8
100 Gujarat	97	4
100 Mandra Bhon	99	8
100 Pachora Jamner	87	0
100 Sara Serajganj	100	8
500 Tapti Valley	752	8
MININGS		
9 Burma Corp.	5	12
2sh. Indian Copper	1	15
10 Indian Iron and Steel	25	4
10 Shivrajpur	39	0
30 TATA STEEL DEFDS	1291	4
75 TATA STEEL ORD.	274	0
MISCELLANEOUS		
100 ALCOCK	355	0
10 Air Services	7	7
50 BELAPUR SUGAR	185	8
200 Bombay Safe Dep.	793	0
250 BOMBAY STEAM	211	8
125 B. BURMA	455	8
50 B. BURMA CONT.	160	0
8sh. Br. B. Petrol	3	5
50 BOMBAY TELEPHONE	81	0
100 IND. BLEACHING	90	0
50 Ind Invest Trust	40	12
100 I Radio Defd.	307	8
100 I. Radio Ord.	307	8
100 Port Canning	69	4
30 Premier Con.	64	12
10 Scindia	16	12
25 Tata Oil Mill (nil)	37	3
PREFERENCE		
5-1/2 Amalgamated (T.F.)	106	0
7 p.c Andhra Valley	1,407	3
6 p.c Bombay Steam	285	0
7 p.c. Bombay Tram (T.F.)	76	4
5 p.c Central India (T.F.)	XD 545	
6-1/4 p.c Prem. Const. 1st	104	0
6-1/4 p.c Prem Const 2nd	96	4
7 p.c Tata Hydro	143	12
7½ p.c Tata Power	1518	4
6 p.c. Tata Steel 1st	205	0
7 1/2 p.c. Tata Steel Second	156	12
7 p.c Vishnu	717	8
DEBENTURES		
3-3/4 p.c Andhra Valley	101	12
6 p.c Andhra Valley	105	10
7 p.c Bombay Telephone	50	4
7 p.c Sholapur	80	0
6 p.c. Tata Hydro	105	6

(Capital Letters indicate Shares on Forward List).

ACTIVE SHARES AT A GLANCE

Bombay, May 13

Bombay Dyeing (747/8) 750 751 747 748/12
Century (204) 205 206 205
Central India (201) 202 203 202 201
Kohinoor (218) 218 219 218
New Great (179/8) 180 182 180 181
Simplex (67/4) 67/8
Swadeshi (197) 197 198 197
Associated Cement (124) 123/8 124/4 124
Andhra (1390) 1390 1395
Tram Ord (125/4) 125/12 125/8
Tata Hydro (148/8) 148/8
Tata Power (1237/8) 1237 1243 1240 1237
T Steel Defd (1262/8) 1272 1277 1272 1275 1295 1305 1297 1290 1291/4
T Steel Ord (269) 271 272 271 275 274 276 274
Tata Steel 2nd Pref (155/8) 155/12 156/12
Bellapur (184) 184 185/8
B Steam (211) 211/8
B Burma (462) 465 463 467 461 457 455/8

STERLING SHARE QUOTATIONS

Names of Company	Latest prices. £
Assam Bengal Railway Ord. Stock	71 10 0
Atlas Elect. and Genl. Trust Ord.	0 2 9
Bank of London and S. America	4 7 6
British South Africa Co. Ord.	1 2 0
B. B. and C. I. Rly. Ord Stock	105 15 0
Borneo Ltd. 7 1/2 per cent Pref	0 12 6
Cables and Wireless (Holding) Ord. Stk.	44 0 0
Gawnpore Electric Sup. Ord.	1 8 6
Lansil Ltd. Ord.	0 12 3
Crosse and Blackwell New Ord.	0 0 7
Foreign Rly. Inv. Trust 5 p.c. Prf. Stk.	8 5 0
Genl. and Coml. Invest. Trust Defd. Stk.	70 0 0
Eastern Bank Ltd.	5 5 0
Hyderabad Deccan Co. Ord.	1 2 6
J Lyons and Co. "A" Ord.	5 2 6
C. and E. Morton 7 p.c. Pref.	0 3 6
United Serdang Rub. Plantn. Ord.	0 2 9
Salt (Saltaires) Ord.	0 2 6
United Premier Oil and Cake Ord.	0 7 0

WALL-STREET MARKET

New York, May 12

Messrs. Batlivala and Karani have issued the following report showing quotations of the New York Stock Exchange:—

	Dollars
Amer P and Light 5 p.c. Pfd	35
Amer For Power 7 per cent Pfd	17
Electric Bond and Share Common	8
Electric Bond and Share dol 5 Pfd	54
Amer Tel and Tel	161 1/4
Western Union Telg	18 1/2
New York Central	14 3/4
Texas Corporation	37 1/4
Amrex Corporation	21 3/4
Union Carbon and Carbide	74
5 1/2 per cent Japanese 1965	62
4 per cent Delaware and Hudson 1943	58
Consolidated Mining and S. of Canada	42
Consolidated Edison	31
American Tobacco 'B'	81
United States Steel	46 3/4
Bethlehem Steel 7 per cent Pfd	107
Ludlum Steel	16
Republic Steel	16
Crucible Steel	28
Int Nickel of Canada	48 1/8
General Motors	42 1/2
General Electric	34 1/8
Westinghouse Electric	90 3/4
Lockheed	26
Douglas Aircraft	63
Consolidated Oil	7 1/2
Socony	11 7/8
National City Bank	25
4 1/2 per cent Argentine Republic 1961	87

Turnover 3,40,000 shares. Irregular market.

STERLING PURCHASES

No sterling was purchased by the Reserve Bank of India in week ended Friday. 12th May 1939.

LINSEED OILS.

London, May 13.

Linseed Oil Naked London per cwt. 24/9 May sellers.
Linseed Oil Naked London per cwt. 24/9 July/Aug. sellers.

LONDON SEEDS.

London, May 13.

Linseed La Plata.
11.10.0 May/June sellers.
Linseed Calcutta.
13.1.3 May/June sellers.
Linseed Bombay.
13.10.0 May/June sellers.
Rapeseed Toria.
12.2.6 May/June sellers.
Castorseed Bombay.
11.5.0 May/June sellers.

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Regd. No. B 1065

IT PROTECTS SKIN LEAVING IT SMOOTH, COOL AND REFRESHED AFTER SHAVE.

Regd. No. B 1065

The Bombay Chronicle

Founder: Pherozeshah Mehta Editor: Syed Abdullah Brelvi

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Large stock from Rs 40 to 500.
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BOMBAY: MONDAY, MAY 15, 1939

Need For Living Faith In Non-Violence

Mahatma's Address To Gandhi Seva Sangh

PROPAGATION OF TRUTH CAN BE DONE LESS BY BOOKS THAN BY ACTUALLY LIVING THOSE PRINCIPLES

The following is a summary of Gandhiji's address to the fifth session of the Gandhi Seva Sangh which met at Brindaban in Champaran, Bihar.

"I shall choose as the text of my address to-day one or two things I said in my statement issued on my departure from Rajkot. Kishorelal Mashruwala has rightly dwelt at length on the principal implication of 'ahimsa', viz., that the 'ahimsa' in us ought to soften and not to stiffen our opponents' attitude to us; it ought to melt him; it ought to strike a responsive chord in his heart. If the function of 'himsa' is to devour all it comes across, the function of 'ashimsa' is to rush into the mouth of 'himsa'. In an atmosphere of 'ahimsa' one has no scope to put his 'ahimsa' to the test. It can be tested only in the face of 'himsa'.

Now I knew all this, and I have been trying to put it into practice, but I cannot say that I have done so always with success. I cannot say that I have always succeeded in melting the hearts of my opponents. Rajkot brought a keener realisation of this fact in my own mind. I was asking myself why we had failed so far in coverting Durbar Virawala. The answer came straight to me that we had not dealt with him in the way of 'ahimsa.' We sad sworn at him, and I had shown indifference over the language of Satyagrahis. I may have controlled my tongue but I had not put a similar control on the speech of others.

The thing dawned on me as in a flash when during my interview with Mr. Gibson, the Resident, I made what he admitted was 'a sporting offer,' of leaving it to the Thakore Saheb to form his own Committee. It was then that I discovered what I have called the new technique. It is not without its dangers, for the simple reason that I have had to cry a halt to everything that was going on. I had, during the Rajkot struggle, sought the intervention of the Crown Representative by approaching him during my fast, and since then I had been approaching the Resident, his representative in Rajkot. When I made the 'sporting offer' I wondered if I might not forget the Paramount Power and confine my attention to the State alone. But perhaps the courage is lacking for such a bold step. I have not yet made up my mind that I should not approach the Paramount Power in the Rajkot affair, that I should ask the people to tear up the Gwyer Award, and start their work with the State on a clean slate. My Satyagraha then would be addressed to the State alone, and I should lay down my life in the effort to convert the authorities in Rajkot. Then all my experiments should be confined to that unique laboratory—Rajkot. Those experiments would be more complete in terms of 'ahimsa.' At the root of my faint-heartedness, if it is that, is something lacking in my 'ahimsa.'

"AHIMSA-ITES".

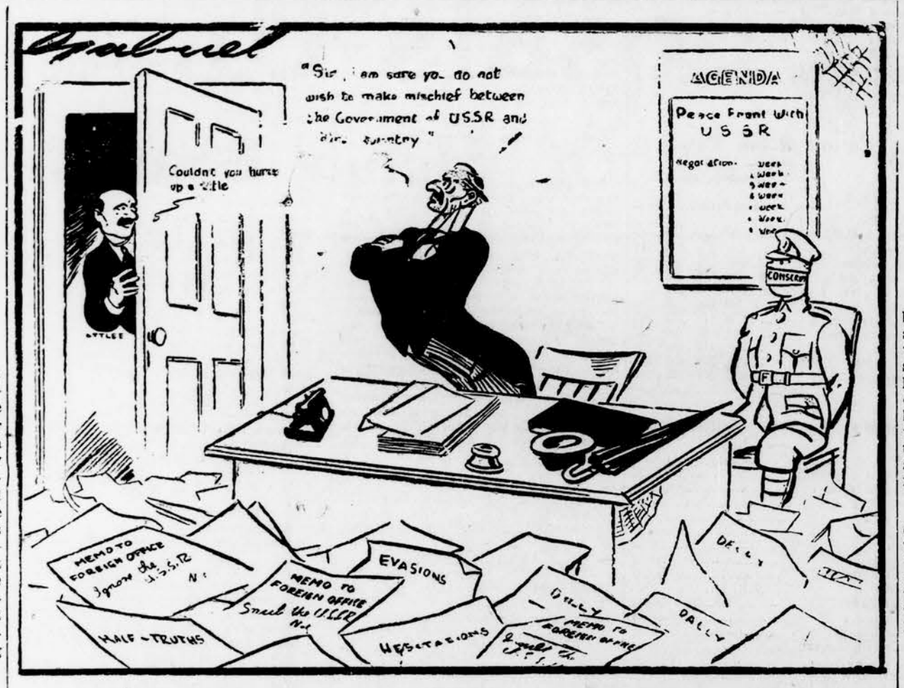
Now take the Congress corruption. Why should there be so much corruption in the Congress? How can we witn all that corruption deserve the name 'Congressmen'? Some of you are known as 'Gandhi-ites.' 'Gandhi-ites' is no name worth having. Rather than that why not Ahimsa-ites? For Gandhi is a mixture of good and evil, weakness and strength, violence and non-violence, but 'ahimsa' has no adulteration. Now as 'Ahimsa-ites can you say that you practise genuine 'ahimsa'? Can you say that you receive the arrows of the opponent on your bart breasts without returning them? Can you say that you are not angry, that you are not perturbed by his criticism? I am afraid many cannot say any such thing.

You will answer back saying you never claimed to practise 'ahimsa' quite to that extent. If so I will confess that to that extent my execution was defective. 'Ahimsa' magnifies one's own defects and minimises those of the opponent. It regards the mote in one's own eye as a beam and the beam in the opponent's eye as a mote. We have acted to the contrary.

On the question of the States we have wanted to reform their administration and to convert the rulers, not to destroy them. But our speech has often belied our profession.

Though I made that Statement about Rajkot, let me assure you that I am not going to leave Rajkot in the lurch, nor to desert my co-workers and suffer them to be demoralised. If I were to do so it would be a sure sign of dotage, and I am aware of no such thing coming over me. On the contrary I am praying that the workers there may

(Continued on page 9, column 4.)



Courtesy: "THE DAILY WORKER".

Mr. Chamberlain continues to assure his hecklers in the Commons that the Anglo-Russian Talks are progressing satisfactorily and it is over seven weeks! According to the "Observer's" diplomatic correspondent the Soviet Govt. is reported to be anxious to enter into a pact of non-aggression with Britain.

BIHAR RABIDAS CONFERENCE

Rajen Babu Opens Dumraon Session

PATNA, May 13.

Babu Rajendra Prasad opened the third session of the Bihar Rabidas Conference held at Dumraon this evening.

After recurning from there by the Punjab Mail, Rajen Babu proceeded to Gaya "en route" to Ranchi. At Gaya he will stay for a day in connection with the settlement of communal trouble there. He will attend the meetings of the Education and Labour Committees of the Bihar Government at Ranchi.

The Congress President will also visit cities in Chota-Nagpur for selecting a site for the next session of the Indian National Congress.

Rajen Babu is expected to return to Patna on May 31.—United Press.

Congress Majority In Singbhum Dt. Board

JAMSHEDPUR, May 13.

The Congress has captured 15 out of 26 seats in the Singbhum District Board election. 11 out of these 15 seats have been captured in Dalbhum sub-division.

The position of respective groups in the Singhbhum District Board is that the Congress has 15 seats; the aborigines, 10; and the independent, 1—United Press.

AGRICULTURAL PLANNING

Prof. Ranga Stresses Need For Commission: Call To Congress

NIDOBROLU, May 12.

"What is most needed to day is a National Agricultural Planning Commission. It can be and ought to be inaugurated by the Congress. It will be the first duty of this Commission to study, through its various sub-committees, the practical utility of the various results of researches made by our agricultural scientists and recommend them for immediate adoption by the Provincial Governments. Such a commission will have to give useful and timely direction to our peasants as to what alternative crops to grow in the place of jute, ground-nut and cotton for which the world markets are fast dwindling. It has also to study the provincial legislation on tendency, land revenue, indebtedness, and pest control."

Thus observed Prof. N. G. Ranga, M.L.A. (Central), Principal of the Peasants Institute, in the course of his series of lectures on Rural Economics in the Peasants Institute.

He said: "Our agricultural efficiency is to-day of a very low order. Most of the unoccupied land, whether fit for immediate cultivation or not, can and ought to be brought under cultivation solely for the benefit of the landless workers whose hunger for land, if not appeased quickly and rightly, is sure to upset the apple cart of all our nationalists. If we are, therefore, to face the world with confidence in being able to derive an adequate 'quid-pro-quo' for our sales of agricultural produce, then we must conserve, develop and rationalise our agricultural organisation and production."—United Press.

BAN ON JADUN TRIBESMEN

Entry In Settled Area Prohibited

PESHAWAR, May 13.

Orders, under Section 21 of the Frontier Crimes Regulation Act, have been promulgated by the Deputy Commissioner, Hazara district, prohibiting the Jadun tribesmen living in the adjacent tribal belts from entering the settled area, and also prohibiting the Jaduns living in the settled area from crossing into the tribal area or to communicate with those living in that area. It is reported that the Jaduns in the tribal area have harboured some proclaimed offenders from the settled district who had raided the village of Chajain in Haripur Tehsil (Hazara District).—United Press.

SILENT REVOLUTION WORKS WONDERS

Bihar Education Minister On Progress Of Literacy Drive In Province

CALCUTTA, May 13.

"The most wonderful work has been done and the movement has achieved unqualified success in the jails where thousands of prisoners are being reclaimed to literacy. The success of the campaign in the jails is not to be so much judged by the percentage of literacy gained, but by the transformation of the mental and spiritual outlook of the prisoners."

Thus declared the Hon'ble Dr. Syed Mahmud, Education Minister of Bihar, interviewed by the "United Press" on the eve of his departure for Patna, in connection with the success and progress of the literacy campaign started in Bihar.

THE SILENT REVOLUTION.

"The silent revolution which the movement has wrought", added Dr. Syed Mahmud, " is having wonderful effect and is paving the way for the introduction of compulsory primary education, which is likely to be introduced very shortly in some of the Municipal Committees of Bihar. The beneficial effect of the movement is also noticeable in the marked increase in the number of boys and girls who are attending educational institutions.

THE SECOND PHASE.

"Now that the movement has entered its second phase efforts are being made at consolidation and intensification of the campaign. The most striking feature of the movement in the second phase is that in addition to general literacy centres, one thana has been selected in each district as well as two sub-divisions of the province, namely, Samdega (Ranchi) and Banka (Bhagalpur) for intensive work. In these intensive centres the idea is that every male adult should be given instruction to attain literacy within six months. Pre-literacy and post-literacy work is going on hand in hand. In Samdega out of about 40,000 educable adults more than 30,000 are receiving instruction. In Banka sub-division too out of about 50,000 educable adults about 36,000 have attained literacy and some of them have undergone examination by outside examiners.

"The literacy movement is not making much headway among women due to a variety of causes. But special attempts are now being made to stimulate the movement among women and as a result thereof some women literacy centres are springing up"—United Press.

CONSTITUTION COMMITTEE

Suggestions Invited

ALLAHABAD, May 13.

The General Secretary of the All-India Congress Committee has issued the following statement to the "United Press':—

The Tripuri Congress authorised the A.I.C.C. to take all steps necessary, including changes in the Constitution to remove abuses in the matter of enrolment of members, elections and otherwise. The Congress resolution was supplemented by a resolution of the A.I.C.C. passed at its last meeting at Calcutta. A Constitution Committee consisting of the Congress President, Sjt. Jawaharlal Nehru, Pattabi Sitaramayya, Narendra Dev and J. B. Kripalani was appointed to recommend measures for purification of the Congress machinery in terms of the Tripuri resolution.

"The Constitution Committee as already announced meets at Bombay on June 3, next. The A.I.C.C. Office has asked the Provincial Congress Committee Executives to send their suggestions and recommendations in this behalf to the A.I.C.C. Office by May 25 to be placed before the Constitution Committee.

"The Committee will be happy if the Congressmen and Congress organisations other than the Provincial Congress Committees who have to make any suggestion with regard to changes in the Constitution do so by May 25. All communications in this connection may be addressed to the General Secretary of the A.I.C.C. at Allahabad."—United Press.

"FORWARD BLOC" CIRCULAR

Will Work As Platform And Not As Party

LUCKNOW, May 13.

The "United Press" understands that with a view to enlisting support for the newly-formed "Forward Bloc" of all leftists, a circular is being isued embodying its draft aims objects and programmes.

The circular states: "This Bloc will work as a platform and not as a party. Members belonging to various groups, i.e., Congress Party, Congress Socialist Party, Royists and others shall be eligible to join this bloc without in any way making breach of the rules and regulations of their respectice parties."

It adds: (1) This party of Congressmen will be called as the Congress Radical Party; (2) It will function as a body within the Congress, bound by its own decisions; and (3) Its aims and objects are:—

(a) Upholding the principles of democracy in the Congress—Central and Provincial;

(b) To prevent the Ministerial bodies from dominating the Congress organisations, their programmes and policies;

(c) To intensify the national struggle against Federation;

(d) To make the State Congress a part of the Congress;

(e) To make special efforts to eradicate communal feeling and provincialism;

(f) Nationalisation of key industries;

(g) To link up the Congress with anti-imperialist organisations, such as Kisan, Labour, etc.

(h) To raise and equip a permanent volunteer corps.—United Press.

LIQUOR SMUGGLERS CAUGHT

FATEHGARH (By Mail).

Since the advent of Prohibition in the district of Farrukhabad 9 cases of smuggling have been detected. One case is reported from Tirwa in which a permit holder is involved. This shows that misuse of permits has begun.

BAREILLY, (By Mail.)

An industrial and Swadeshi exhibition which is being organised here will be held from May 16 to May 29 in the Aryasamaj orphanage grounds.

CHARLIE CHAN — MYSTERY TO SOLVE

INSPECTOR CHAN? I AM THE PILOT WHO WAS SUPPOSED TO TAKE YOU TO JIM HEDRIN'S MINE IN SAN PADRE!
SUPPOSED TO-?
YOU ARE NOT ABLE TO MAKE FLIGHT?
NO ONE IS SIR! BAD WEATHER UP ABOVE! ALL PLANES HAVE BEEN GROUNDED! YOU'LL BE HELD UP A DAY OR TWO!
Alfred Andriola
THIS IS BIG DELAY IN AMERICA! IN HAWAII WE GO PLENTY FAST ENOUGH IN RATTLING FLIVVER!
SAY, CHARLIE! LET'S GO IN MY CAR! HAWAII ISN'T THE ONLY GARDEN OF HEAVEN! YOU OUGHT TO SEE SOMETHING OF CALIFORNIA!
© McNaught Syndicate, Inc.
PLENTY FINE IDEA! BUT FIRST I SEND MESSAGE TO JIM HEDRIN, TELLING HIM I BRING MOST ABLE ASSISTANT, KIRK BARROW! THEN WE HASTEN TO GOLD MINE, WHERE THERE IS DEEP MYSTERY TO SOLVE!

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